THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 66. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

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HORRORS AT LONG BRANCH.

Fearful Shipwrecks on the Stetson House Beach—A Crew Frozen to Death.

Wednesday's storm, though short, was terrific. It began about daybreak, raged for several hours with undiminished strength, and died away as suddenly as it had arisen at about 8·30 A. M. At Long Branch the beach in front of the famous Stetson House was the scene of thrilling interest. Several vessels intending to make Sandy Hook, which is about seven miles from Long Branch, were suddenly caught by the gale, which blew with tremendous violence right on the land. A large schooner from Portland, which was thus cornered, was watched impatiently from the shore. The wind carrying away her gaff and foretopsail, the captain seemed to realize the impossibility of rounding the point, so he turned her bow straight for the beach, and steered her right on shore in front of the Stetson House, the scene of so much summer gayety. The surf was thundering on the beach in three serried lines, the foam-topped

WALL OF WATER

rearing itself to a height of at least eighteen feet. The giant waves broke over the stranded vessel, and the men were in imminent danger of freezing to death. When, however, the storm subsided, the drenched men were carried to a hospitable farm house, where they were fully restored. The vessel was from Kingston, Jamaica, bound for New York, and was loaded with coffee and logwood. The cargo is all sound, and the hull is uninjured, but is buried six feet in the sand. Mr. Green, the wrecking master, is in temporary charge.

Another schooner went ashore near the old Ocean House. The captain, finding that he could not weather the Hook, resolved to anchor, but such was the fury of the combined winds and waves that he was dragged broadside on the beach, and there the vessel grounded, the waves

WASHING OVER HER IN VAST SHEETS,

and breaking her to pieces. She was laden with cordwood, which drifted ashore in immense quantities, and lines the beach. Her crew of six men were all lost. They were seen endeavoring to get out a boat, but it was swamped and stove against the side of the vessel, its fragments drifting to the shore. The men became frozen, and their lifeless bodies were seen washing about among the *debris* and wreck of the vessel. One man climbed the rigging to escape the furious pelting of the waves, but he was drenched with torrents of spray, and became stiffened like a wooden block. His frozen fingers were broken from their grasp, and the inanimate mass of icy humanity would have fallen on deck, but his foot was caught in the rigging, suspending him head downward. As the shrieking demons of the storm hurled the unconscious body to and fro, a broken spar, riding on the angry tide,

SNAPPED THE HEAD FROM THE TRUNK,

and it fell into the swash on the ice side of the doomed vessel, and drifting with the waves, it was seemingly made a plaything by the surf, bounding backwards and forwards between the triple lines of foam. The captain was a New Yorker named Daniel Anderson; there were also two other New Yorkers in the crew, Captain Chambers, and a man nicknamed Dumb Bill. The mate was German. The vessels' name was James H. Hoyt.

TWO PILOT BOATS WENT ASHORE

some distance below the James H. Hoyt. A wrecking vessel from New York is working at them, and will probably save them.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Two Murderers to be Hung To-day in Hudson, N. Y.—Details of their Crimes.

This is the day appointed for the execution of the prisoners Burdick and Nickols, at Hudson, N. Y. We append a short account of the crimes for which they were convicted:—

The court was held by George Barker, at the Court House in Little Valley, commencing January 24. The first culprit on trial was Daniel C. Burdick for the shooting of H. H. Baker (colored), October 2 of last year, here in our village. The particulars are briefly these:—Baker, with his wife, had been spending the night previous with some friends, and on returning home about four o'clock A. M. saw Burdick with a small cart going towards his home. Baker followed him nearly to Burdick's house, when both returned to the place where first seen, turned a corner beyond, when Burdick fired. Baker lived about forty minutes and died, leaving a wife and two small children. The trial lasted two days, conducted by M. T. Jenkins, District Attorney for the people, and J. B. Jewell, of Little Valley, for the prisoner. Numerous witnesses were sworn, proving Burdick's previous threats "to fix him," also Baker's dying declaration, and the case was very strong against him. His own statement was admitted—that the shooting was done in self-defense—but portions of it were disproved, and his testimony was impeached. His wife and two small children were in court during the trial, and while stating his own case a little one was sitting upon his knee. After strong and eloquent pleading, on the one side for mercy and on the other for justice, his Honor gave the case to the jury in an able charge. After being out two hours, they rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. His sentence was to be hung on Friday, March 18. His counsel have since filed a bill of exceptions, but with what result has not been determined.

The other case was that of Theodore Nicklos, for the murder of Dr. Andrew Mead on the evening of December 18, in the village of Allegheny, four miles west of this place. The doctor was an eccentric old bachelor of nearly eighty years of age, who had abandoned practice, and was doing a small grocery trade in a building which he occupied as both store and dwelling. On the evening in question his groans attracted the attention of his neighbors, who found his door locked, and, after forcing an entrance, he was found in a chair, his face, head, and hands covered with wounds. Everything was done that could be done for him, but he died about four hours after being found, which was at half-past 8, having never recovered sufficiently to speak or indicate who the foul fiend was, if, indeed, he knew. His pocket-book and watch were gone, and had he left the latter, doubtless the villain would have escaped. For three weeks the best efforts of detectives, neighbors, and friends failed to reveal any light on the daring and bloody deed. Now all is known that will be known, and, after a short trial, his murderer, confessing his guilt, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the same day as Burdick.

FATE OF A BURGLAR.

Attempted Burglary—Swift and Bloody Retribution.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Alton, Illinois, March 15:—

Coroner Quarton summoned a jury this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man in the city jail. After examination of the body the jury went to the office of the Coroner, where was elicited the following

TESTIMONY.

W. W. Martin sworn—I reside on the southeast corner of Sixth and Henry streets, in this city; am 37 years old; am a carpenter and builder; at about half-past one o'clock this morning, 15th March, my wife awoke me and said burglars were working at the south window; I replied, "I guess not;" after a short time she seized my arm and said, "There are certainly burglars at the window;" I raised myself up and heard them on the porch working at the blind; I started to go out; my wife called me back to get my revolver; after obtaining it I went to a door opening on the porch; had my revolver in my right hand; slid the bolt with my left hand, and suddenly stepped upon the porch: I saw a man at the window, about five feet from me; he had the blind open, and was stooping down attempting to raise the window. He jumped off the porch south and ran east; I called to him, and as he did not heed it, I snapped my revolver, which failed to discharge; he ran into a close place, and turned and ran towards me, when I fired my revolver; I called to him again; he did not stop, but turned north; I fired again, he ran perhaps twenty feet and fell.

When he ran towards me I thought he was coming for me; it was not a dark night; he had a good chance at me and I at him; I supposed he had an accomplice, perhaps in the house. I called my neighbor, Charles Schafer. Schafer brought two men with him; I did not go near the wounded man, but sent blankets to him by Mr. Challacomb; the man fell in Sixth street. A year ago my provisions were stolen from my cellar, and some six months since I was robbed on the same premises of clothing.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the sworn testimony, exculpating Mr. Martin from blame.

BURGLARIES

have been alarmingly frequent here during the last two years, and twice within the last year Mr. Martin's premises have been invaded and robbed. Some four or five years since a burglar was killed under similar circumstances by John Challacomb at his residence one block below Mr. Martin's, on the same street, and for two years we had exemption from these pests. We hope for similar results from this occurrence.

MR. MARTIN

is a prominent citizen, a worthy man, a member of our City Council, and he has the sympathy of our citizens in having been made the unexpected and unwilling agent in shedding the blood of a fellow being, and their congratulations for having rid society of a public enemy.

NITRO-GLYCERINE SLAUGHTER.

Explosion Near Ridgefield, N. J.—A Factory Demolished—Four Lives Lost.

A little hamlet known as Little Ferry Farm, located upon the Hackensack river, about a mile from Ridgefield, in Bergen county, was yesterday the scene of a terrible explosion. Upon one bank of the river at that place stands Tal. P. Shaffner's nitro-glycerine factory. It is a long, low building of brick, one story in height, nestled in among several little hills. Several men have been engaged in the place in some capacity or other, and most of them were at work there yesterday. A few were absent from their places, either witnessing or participating in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

A large quantity of the explosive material made at the factory was to have been shipped from there yesterday, and a number of men busied themselves in removing it from the storing-rooms in the factory to a sloop lying at a wharf near by, which was to carry it away. The material was packed in bags, and so packed was thrown over the backs of workingmen and borne to the vessel. According to one account, one of these men, less cautious than the rest, while carrying a bag upon his shoulder lost his hold upon it. It fell and exploded, and the explosion started a second explosion more terrible than the first. The bulk of the material stored in the building exploded.

The consequences are beyond description. The building lay a mass of ruins, scattered for rods around. Bricks and mortar were hurled in every direction. Rafters, broken in pieces, were scattered everywhere. The boiler, broken in some places and indented in others, lay many feet from the spot where it had once stood. Nothing but the chimney of the factory remained intact. The explosion was heard for miles around, and its force broke the windows of houses a mile distant upon the neighboring hills. Frightened by the noise and the shock which the explosion occasioned, people rushed from their houses to find out what had occurred, and when told, repaired to the spot to see the ruins.

Mr. Shaffner, the owner of the materials in the building, estimates his loss at $75,000, and says it is not covered by insurance. He states that the explosion was caused by the inundation reaching the high grade of acids required in manufacturing nitro-glycerine, the combustion of which led to that of the nitro-glycerine, of which there were 7000 pounds on hand. But the loss of property was not the only loss sustained by the catastrophe. Four lives were sacrificed to the carelessness of the incautious workman. The bodies of these unfortunate men were torn limb from limb, and scattered like the mason work all over. High up in the air one was thrown, and it descended into the river. One of the legs of one man was found lying 200 feet distant from the scene of the catastrophe. Many of those who were not killed were more or less injured. One was struck upon the head by a flying brick-bat and severely cut and bruised. Another sustained a fracture of the leg.

The sloop itself, considering the amount of damage elsewhere, escaped comparatively unharmed. Her mast was broken off, but beyond that she suffered little or no injury.

GOLD IN IOWA.

Nuggets Lying Around Loose—Chickens Picking Up the Precious Stuff.

Nuggets of considerable size have been found upon the farms of several persons in the vicinity of Colfax. A hired man in the employ of one of the farmers discovered some small nuggets among the sand and gravel that were thrown out from a well. He kept the matter a secret, and sold the gold to a jeweller in the city for nine dollars. About one mile from this farm another well was sunk near a barn, and it is presumed the chickens picked up the gold in eating the gravel thrown out, as the women upon dressing them discovered several small lumps of metal, which they supposed to be brass, drop out on the table. A third farmer in the vicinity found several pieces; they can be seen at any time by calling at his house. These discoveries were made during the last summer and fall, but the parties attached no particular importance to them, and in fact were not aware of the nature and value of the treasure found. They allowed their children to have them, and thus the largest and best specimens were lost.

A few days since Mrs. Carner owning one of the farms in question, came to this city to pay her taxes and visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gifford. Upon relating the particulars as above, Mr. Gifford was induced to accompany her home, and immediately commenced prospecting for further evidence. Upon sinking a shaft some eighteen feet he reached a quicksand and gravel six feet deep. The water came in so fast, and the tools of the men being insufficient, it was deemed advisable to suspend operations for some length of time, when more extensive developments will be made. The parties owning the other farms will not consent, under any consideration, to let an investigation be made, as the indications are that this stratum only lies near and on the line of a small creek. The existence of gold may be fully established, but whether the quality will pay for the labor expended is the only doubt.

BOGUS CABLE TELEGRAMS.

The Associated Press vs. The American Press Association—A Question of Veracity.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.—Sir:—As conclusive evidence that the "cable telegrams" daily published by the so-called "American Press Association" are almost exclusively bogus, being concocted in this city, except so far as they are based on news previously published from this office, I invite your attention, and that of the public, to the following, which appeared in the New York *Star*, the *Day* of Philadelphia, and the *Post* of that city, yesterday morning:—

"LONDON, March 16—Midnight.—Despatches were received here this afternoon from New York, asking a confirmation of a report said to have been telegraphed from this city to the Associated Press, 'that the steamer City of Boston had arrived,' that the news had 'created the most profound excitement both here and at Liverpool,' and 'that business had been suspended in the Stock Exchange and general markets in both cities, in the eagerness to gather the particulars.' The Associated Press Agent here must have been made the victim of an unfounded rumor which came here a few days ago from New York, or his despatch must have received considerable 'padding' in the hands of the New York copyists. The rumor of the safety of the steamer was not credited by any person, and there has been no unusual excitement either in this city or Liverpool. Business proceeded to-day as usual in all departments of trade, and the announcement that it was suspended could not possibly have been telegraphed by any sane correspondent from this city."

Now, I assert that the foregoing telegram never saw London, but originated in this city, and challenge proof to the contrary. On the other hand, we have in our possession the original telegram in which our correspondent yesterday notified us of the excitement in London and Liverpool—facts which his telegrams of to-day repeat and confirm. This is only one instance from hundreds in which we might show that the "Cable telegrams to the American Press Association" are pure fabrications, if the game were worth the candle. Very respectfully, yours, J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

The American Press Association and the "Evening Bulletin."

This is a wide world, and the little American Press Association—which by this title seeks to distinguish itself as a soi-disant rival of the Associated Press—is welcome to whatever honest enterprise it can show. We are bound, however, to take objection to any tactics which find their round of labor in denouncing the Associated Press for its valuable monopoly on one day, abusing its news as worthless on the next, stealing this news, or in default thereof inventing telegrams on the third, and on the fourth, *de capo, crescendo*. Europe and America have joined in execrating the cruelty of the error which reported the arrival of the City of Boston; but what must be said of the ingenuity which, accepting this error, enlarged upon it to the extent of giving "full particulars" of the mishaps and trials of the newly arrived steamer? The news that her delay was caused by the disabling of her machinery in mid-ocean on the 24th, after which her captain attempted to make her port under sail, we owe first to a late conjecture of her owners, but secondly by the indomitable inveracity of the marvellously enterprising Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Little progress was made by the missing [steamer, we are thus told, owing to her poor supply of canvas and her encounter with head winds, while her signals of distress were of no avail in the thickness of the weather. This is frightful enterprise. One of these days Napoleon may be falsely reported assassinated, and what is to prevent some malefactor newsman, some ghoul of a telegraphic Jenkins, from describing every circumstance of the imaginary crime, every fold and feature of his laying out? The man who added particulars to the late steamer hoax did more than make that crime his own.—*N. Y. Tribune, editorial, to-day.*

HIGH CHURCH POCKET PICKING.

A Wedding Party Despoiled of Valuables—Extensive Operations by Pickpockets.

On Wednesday night a gang of thieves and pickpockets gained access to the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Buckley, of Brooklyn, to Miss Carrie Turner, of No. 325 Fifth avenue, New York, and succeeded in relieving several persons of their wallets and watches, only one of the gang being detected in the act. Mrs. Edward F. Miller charges that while leaving the church, in company with her husband, she felt some person jostle rudely against her, at the same time thrusting his hand in the pocket of her dress, which contained a wallet having $366 in it. As soon as the thief had succeeded in getting the wallet in his possession, he moved away from her and mixed with the crowd, but was subsequently found by Officer McKenzie, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and fully identified by Mrs. Miller as the person whom she had felt place his hand in her pocket. Upon being conveyed to the station-house in Thirtieth street, he gave his name as John W. Fields, and was recognized as a professional pickpocket. While the prisoner was confined in the station-house several parties called and reported they had been robbed in a similar manner, among whom was Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, of Boston, who reports losing her wallet, containing twenty dollars; another lady one containing eighty dollars; and two gentlemen who had parted with valuable gold watches, but were unable to identify the prisoner as having taken them. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and in his informal examination stated that he resided in East Twenty-seventh street, and was by occupation a commission merchant, and not guilty of the charge preferred against him. He was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"It would seem that the speculative value of the Funding bill is not to be suffered to be in abeyance, for the gold gamblers again employed it to great advantage yesterday.

"The firmer tone of the foreign exchanges rendered the gold market strong in earlier transactions. The report that Secretary Boutwell had made a speech to (but no impression upon) the Ways and Means Committee of the House in favor of the Funding bill rendered the market active, and gold advanced to 112¾. Here came the story, next in turn, that Mr. Boutwell, unsuccessful with the committee, had gone before the House, and was working most zealously for the bill, and, moreover, for the bill with its original features of foreign agencies. On this announcement gold reacted to 112¾. The undertone of the market is temporarily very firm and encouraging to the speculators on the 'bull' side. The holders of gold paid three to five per cent. to have their balances caaried.

"The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared, $41,865,000; gold balances, $1,209,884; currency balances, $1,472,592."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Opening of Navigation.

Order of Secretary Robeson.

Strike of Railway Laborers.

Ames and the Senatorship.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report a bill to authorize the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway and telegraph line from its present line of road, via the Arkansas and Rio Grand river, to a point on the northern boundary of Mexico. The bill gives the company a land subsidy of twenty miles on each side of the road in alternate sections.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Jay Cooke, Henry D. Cooke, and others had a hearing to-day before the Senate Public Land Committee in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They ask Congress to allow them to issue bonds based on the franchise and lands granted the company. It is understood the committee favor the scheme.

American Commerce.

A large delegation of steamship men from New York, Boston, and other points called upon the President this morning for the executive influence upon Congress to secure legislation for the revival of American commerce. The President has prepared a special message in which he sets forth his ideas on this subject.

Paymasters' Accounts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Navy Department has issued the following important general order in relation to paymasters' accounts:—

"To avoid unnecessary delay in the transmission of paymasters' accounts, general order No. 146 is so far modified that hereafter paymasters of vessels in commission and of stations within the command of a commander-in-chief of a fleet, must, in the absence of the flagship, forward their returns, as soon as prepared, direct to the Navy Department, instead of through the fleet officers as heretofore required. Such paymasters must, however, promptly inform the fleet paymaster when and by what means their returns have been forwarded, and transmit to him a copy of their accounts current. GEORGE M. ROBESON, "Secretary of the Navy."

Ordered to Sea.

Orders have been received to prepare for sea the second-rate screw steamer Shenandoah, seven guns, at Boston, where she has received new boilers, etc., since her return from the European fleet, some twelve months since.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Legislation.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special despatch of yesterday says:—In the State Senate bills were introduced creating the new counties of Union, Lincoln, Prentiss, and Hamilton, and guaranteeing all persons, irrespective of color, equal rights in railroads, steamboats, hotels, etc. Mr. Gibbs said such legislation had killed the Republican party in Louisiana and Tennessee. After a heated discussion, the bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Opposition to General Ames.

The resolution passed in the House yesterday in reference to the election of General Ames to the United States Senate was taken up and tabled. The opposition to Ames is daily growing, and it is expected that the Senatorial fight here will take place again. An attempt was made to-day to elect a State Librarian, but failed on account of the number of candidates. Miss Hightake (colored), it is believed, will be elected.

Serious Affray.

Yesterday a difficulty occurred between Captain Jasper Myers, U. S. A., late acting State Treasurer, and a citizen of Jackson, growing out of a personal misunderstanding, during which Myers was struck on the head with a brickbat and his skull was fractured. He is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Laborers' Strike.

HARTFORD, March 18.—The laborers on the Connecticut and Western Railroad, between Winsted and Salisbury, have struck for $1·75 a day. They have been receiving $1·60, and the contractors refuse to accede to their demands.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad.

The time for receiving bids for the construction of the Connecticut Valley Railroad expired yesterday. The bids will be considered by the directors to-day. They embrace propositions for the entire line, and for different sections. Some of the most experienced railroad contractors in the country have put in bids, and have to await the decision.

River Navigation.

Navigation is open in the Connecticut river. Steamboats arrived yesterday from New York and will run regularly hereafter.

St. Patrick's Day.

NORWICH, Conn., March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's day yesterday was on the largest scale of any that has taken place in this city. A long procession of Irish Catholic Societies paraded the streets. The ground was broken for the new St. Patrick's Church on Broadway with imposing ceremonies by the Vicar-General of the Diocese, the Very Rev. J. Hughes, of Hartford, and the celebration was concluded with a grand banquet at Breed Hall.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Specie Payments.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The Franklin Bank of this city has formally resumed the redemption of its outstanding circulation in coin.

Baltimore Produce Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Cotton very firm at 23c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1·24@1·26; prime to choice Maryland, $1·35@1·45. Corn quiet; white, 90@92c.; yellow, 92c. Oats, 73c. Rye, $1 for Western. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15c. clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 19c. Lard quiet at 15@16c. Whisky better feeling at 97c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—Among the bills negatively reported by committees were the following:—Supplement for the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia; bill to protect stockholders of turnpike and plank-road and telegraph companies; with amendment, House bill for the protection of the rights of corporations in this Commonwealth. The following bills were favorably reported:—House bill to protect timber lands in this Commonwealth from fire; House supplement to the Point Breeze Park Association.

House supplement to the act incorporating the Nautical and Engineering College of Philadelphia.

House supplement for the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia.

House supplement to the act incorporating the Schuylkill Passenger Railway.

Senate bill incorporating the Wissahickon and Chesnut Hill Passenger Railway Company.

Supplement for Philadelphia relative to the collection of taxes.

Senate supplement to an act to erect a free bridge over the Schuylkill at South street.

Bill defining the line of Chester street in Philadelphia.

From the special committee of city members, bill vacating a portion of Nicetown lane, Philadelphia.

Mr. Miller introduced an act incorporating the New Freedom and Maryland Railroad Company.

Mr. Purman introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That William W. Irwin having appeared before the Senate Committee on the Treasury investigation, and refused to be sworn and give evidence to the said committee in such matters as the Senate deems necessary to the performance of the legislative duties of the Senate, the said William W. Irwin is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms authorizing and requiring him to produce at the bar of the Senate William W. Irwin, there to be held and subject to such orders as the Senate may make in the premises.

Mr. Henszey moved to postpone for the present. Not agreed to.

Mr. Randall moved to postpone until September next.

Mr. Randall's motion was disagreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 21.

Mr. Randall then moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Randall then moved postponement for the present. Disagreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Mr. Henszey said he should call the previous question if these dilatory motions were persisted in. It was their evident purpose by delay to kill the Police bill, which was to come up in order after the morning orders.

Mr. Beck moved to make the resolution the first order for Thursday.

Mr. Henszey then called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The motion making the resolution the special order for Wednesday evening was agreed to. Years, 24; nays, 6.

Mr. White moved that the hour of adjournment be extended until the new Philadelphia Police bill should be finally acted upon. Agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 15.

Mr. Davis said that the bill incorporating the Brotherhood of the Union had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary General with a negative recommendation, because they believed the courts have power in the premises. Since then the Governor had expressed an opinion adverse to this position. The Senate certainly owed some respect to the Executive, and he therefore moved that the bill be recommitted for further examination. Agreed to.

Mr. Lowry moved that the general insurance bill be made the special order for Wednesday morning next. Agreed to.

The new Philadelphia Police bill then came up in order, on third reading.

Mr. Nagle spoke at length against the bill, which, he said, was gotten up by politicians for their personal and pecuniary benefit. It was extravagant. Under the present system, there was but one man to be paid $5000 annually, but by this bill there would be five commissioners, every one of whom would receive from $4000 to $5000.

Mr. Henszey denied that this was the effect of the bill. It fixed no salaries and left everything to Councils so far as appropriations and disbursements were concerned.

Mr. Nagle asked if five competent men could be found in Philadelphia who would take upon themselves the onerous duties of this position without compensation? This bill, if enacted, would certainly react upon the party passing it. If a bill were gotten up entirely outside of party interests, providing for the appointment of men with a view only to their fitness, he should vote for it. But this was a partisan measure in which a few politicians were deeply interested. There had been no meeting or convention of either party in Philadelphia asking for this measure, and the best men of both parties were opposed to it.

Mr. Davis moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment. Disagreed to.

Mr. Henszey then called the previous question, and the bill was passed. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Connell, Graham, Henszey, Howard, Mumma, Olmsted, Osterhout, Robison, Rutan, Warfel, Watt, White, and Stinson, Speaker.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Miller, Nagle, Purman, Randall, and Wallace. Yeas, 16; nays, 14.

House.

The Senate bill extending aid to the Jersey Shore, Buffalo, and Pine Creek Railway, the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charlestown, up the Monongahela valley, the Clearfield and Buffalo, and the Erie and Allegheny Railroads, was considered.

The bill authorizes the companies above named to exchange their own bonds for those of the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, now in the State Treasury.

Mr. Strang delivered a long and eloquent address in favor of the measure, asserting, among other things, that our early public improvements had been built by taxes wrung from the people, but that, as these improvements had been extended every acre of ground in Pennsylvania had been exempted from State law, and these same corporations had been made to contribute the greater portion of our revenues. The generocity of the State had thus been returned to her a thousand fold.

Messrs. Johnson, of Crawford, and Craig also favored the bill.

Mr. Brown moved to postpone for the present. Lost—yeas, 32; nays, 64.

The bill then passed—yeas, 59; nays, 34.

OBITUARY.

W. W. Cornell.

This well-known and esteemed citizen of New York died at his residence on Washington Heights, in that city, at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday evening, well advanced in years. Mr. Cornell's name is conspicuously associated with the progress of the use of iron as a building material, many of the best known edifices in the country having been constructed by him. Among them are the United States Custom House at Savannah, Ga., the Sun Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, A. T. Stewart's, H. B. Claflin & Co's, W. B. Astor's, Bank of New York, Bank of Commerce, Union Bank, Ball & Black's, and the New York *Herald* buildings. These are but a few of the many fine structures which will long remain monuments to the skill of the firm of J. B. & W. W. Cornell.

In his private life Mr. Cornell was distinguished for many sterling and amiable traits of character. He possessed a large circle of friends, by whom the news of his death will be received with the deepest possible regret.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 18, 1870.

There is a steady demand for money to-day, and the improvement is particularly noticeable on time loans, indicating a revival in general business. Our national banks are not, it is supposed, very strong in reserves, and in anticipation of a pressure at the beginning of the next month they are calling in some of their cheap loans with a view of obtaining better terms. Some persons are predicting a stringency towards the end of the month, but in the absence of artificial influences this is not probable.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for first-class mercantile acceptances.

Gold is dull but strong. The sales opened at 112¾, declined to 111⅝, and stood at about 112 at noon.

Government bonds are steady, in sympathy with coin, and prices show no material change.

The stock market was fairly active, and prices were well maintained. In State loans we notice sales of the sixes, first series, at 103½, and coupon war loan at 101⅝. City sixes sold at 100¾ for the old and at 102 for the new bonds. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 89¼.

In Reading Railroad sales were light at 48⅛@48·31. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅝. Sales of Minehill Railroad at 51½, Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅞, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 114½.

In Canal stocks the only sales were in Lehigh at 31⅝, b. o. In the balance of the list the transactions were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$13500 City 6s, N...1s.102
$700 do.....102
$1000 do....Old.100⅝
$2000 Pa 6s 2d se...106¼
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 93⅛
$3000 Pa 6s 1 m..1s. 98
$2100 Pa 6s W L Cp.101¾
$10000 Amer Gold...112
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....103½
$300 do.....103½
$5000 N Cent R Bds of 1900.... 89
$500 Leh gold L.... 89¾
$1000 do..... 89¾
$1000 do..... 89¾
1 sh Cam & A R. 114¾
5 do.....114¾
2 do.....114¾
18 do.....114¾
32 sh Minehill..1s. 51½
100 sh Reading R... 48¾
100 do...85wn. 48¾
200 do.s10wn.1s. 48¾
50 do..... 48¾
100 do.....b30.48·31
24 sh Penna R.... 56½
200 do..... 56¾
10 do..... 56¾
1 do..... 56¾
24 sh Leh V R..... 54½
7 do..... 54¾
200 sh Leh N.1s.b60. 31¾
100 do..... 31
100 do.... s60. 30⅞
200 do..1s.b60. 31½
100 do.....b60. 31⅜
100 do..... 31
100 do ... b60. 31¾
200 do..1s.b60. 31¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅞@110¼; do., 1864, 108⅞@109⅞; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 1865, 108@108⅜; do. do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 10-40s, 105⅜@106; Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1862, 109¾@110; do. 1864, 108⅜@109; do. 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅝@108; do. 1867, do. 108⅛@109; do. 1868, do., 109@109¼; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅞@112¼; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 109@109¼; do., July, 1865, 107¾@108; do., July, 1867, 108⅛@109; do. July, 1868, 109@109¼; 5s, 10-40, 105¼@105⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112⅝@112¾. Gold, 111⅞@112⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....112⅛ 10·43 A. M.....112⅞
10·10 " .....112⅜ 10·44 " 112
10·15 " .....112⅜ 11·49 " 112⅛
10·22 " 112

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 18.—There is no abatement in the demand for Cloverseed, and 550 bushels sold at $8@8·12½, and some on secret terms. Timothy is in good request at $5@5·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·25@2·35.

Cotton has advanced, with sales at 23@23½c. for middling uplands and 24c. for New Orleans.

There is no life in the Flour market, the inquiry being confined exclusively to the wants of the home trade, but prices are unchanged. About 600 barrels changed hands at $4·25@4·50 ₰ barrel for superfine; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at the same figures; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50. Rye Flour sells slowly at $4·62½. There is no movement in Corn Meal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and only 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·24@1·25, and some white at $1·40. Rye sells at 95c. Corn is in fair request, and we notice sales of 3000 bushels yellow in the cars at 90c., and 1000 bushels in the elevator at 93c. Oats are steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@55c. 7000 bushels Canada Barley sold on terms kept secret.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Small sales of wood-bound barrels at $1, and iron do. at $1·01@102.

—The Wilmington *Commercial* tells the people of Delaware that the times are propitious, and that they can put down the Democratic ring which has so long ruled over them if they will but bestir themselves promptly.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....33 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. bark Prometheus, Bradhering, Stettin, Workman & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Pamunky river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr E. A. West, Evans, from Milford, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, from New Haven.
Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Florence.
Schr Jessie B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.
Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from New York.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Hoboken.
Schr Rachel Vanneman, Brower, from New Haven.
Schr John M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Darborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, ——, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 17.—Eight barges leave to-night in tow for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 17.—The following boats will probably leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Wm. Twibill, Bristol, T. L. Moore, Robert Adams, Gen. Butler, Antietam, and Wasp, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 18.—Barges James McMahon, with coal, and Catharine Moan, with guano, for Baltimore

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BIBLE OR NO BIBLE?

From the N. Y. Times.

In the trial of what is now known as the "Cincinnati Bible Case," one of the counsel denied in plain terms that we have any right to be called a Christian nation, and argued at some length to show that Christianity had conferred no real benefits, even of a moral kind, upon the human race. Most people would be much shocked at this view, but it is the only view any one can consistently hold who demands that the Bible shall be made a proscribed book. When a man says plainly, "The Bible is a pernicious fiction, and cannot be read in public without doing injury to the hearers," we can understand his position. But it is not so easy to understand how any Christian minister can reconcile it with his duty to consent to place the Bible under a perpetual interdict, so far as our common schools are concerned, and to assert the principle that the daily reading of the Scriptures is too unimportant a privilege to be worth contending for.

People who enter into unworthy compromises usually find that they have sacrificed their own convictions without securing the object at which they aimed. The contest which is now forced upon us is pre-eminently one of this kind. We are asked to throw the Bible out of our schools—and for what? To conciliate the Roman Catholics? Not at all, for they have had the candor to tell us beforehand that they take very little interest in the question. "The issue," one of their journals has told us, "is not about the reading or not reading of the Bible in schools. We insist upon having this apprehended and acknowledged. Bible read, or Bible not read, in the public schools, cannot alter the objections of Catholics, obedient to their faith, against the popular method of public schools. We insist on having this recognized." This statement has been repeated by almost every Catholic who has discussed the question; and it is enforced afresh in the April number of a publication which may almost be regarded as the official organ of Catholicism in this country—the *Catholic World*. It is not, therefore, even to make peace that we are invited to expel the Bible from the schools, as if it were an exploded collection of old wives' fables. We are merely asked to proclaim in the face of the world that in our own opinion we have arrived at a stage of perfection at which we can dispense with the revealed Word of God.

It is important to consider that we are not situated as a people would be who had just begun to found a national system of education. It is not a question with us of introducing the Bible into schools, but of deliberately ejecting it. If it were the former, we should, in the highest interests of future generations, counsel the use of the Bible. But when we are asked to reverse a settled policy at the instigation of those who are irreconcilably opposed to our entire free school system, how can we hesitate about the answer we ought to return? The pupils at present in our schools are suddenly to see the Bible turned out of doors with ignominy. What would be the impression created upon their minds? Would not every principle of religious faith in them be deeply outraged, if not severely shaken? Would it not be taken as a confession that we have found out that the Bible is a mischievous book? It may be said that they could still hear the Bible read at home. But only casuists say so. In practice, there are too few fathers and mothers who begin the day with reading a chapter in the Bible. They have no time, or think they have none. But they rejoice to know that the loftiest and most sublime appeals to man's nobler impulses and capabilities to which it can ever be our lot to listen, fall on their children's ears once a day in school. If they are infidels, they will yet admit that the Biblical code of ethics prescribes a method of life which is best calculated to insure happiness in time and after it. If they are sectarian bigots they may, indeed, wish to consign our Protestant Bible to the flames, as tyrants and persecutors have done in past ages, but shall we basely yield to their audacious conspiracies? Are we to be formally placed under the dominion of zealots of an alien faith? Roman Catholics say they want "freedom of conscience." Yes—and so do we! We want to enjoy the privileges which our forefathers handed down to us, and for which they suffered innumerable hardships and dangers at a period when men were not ashamed of the faith that was in them. "Freedom of conscience" in the mouths of too many Roman Catholics means freedom of *their* consciences, and suppression of everybody else's. When foreigners come here they enjoy every freedom the heart of man can desire, but when they seek to overturn institutions which exist for the general good, or to change us from a Protestant into a Roman Catholic people, they ought to fail—and they *will* fail while we are a great nation and not a degenerate race of cowards. "It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country," says one of their journals, "when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces." We answer; It is beyond your power to destroy our school system. Try to do it, and you will rush to certain destruction. If we must have this fight, by all means let us have it quickly, and get done with it. Mankind will attest that in the transfer of the Old World conflict between Protestantism and Popery to the New World, Protestantism was not to blame. If the Church of aggression once more invites a trial of strength between herself and the Protestant principle, she must have it; but well will it be for her if she emerges from it without undergoing the most fatal reverses she has received since she lost England by her intolerance. As for us, we as a people ought to resolve, at once and forever, to defend the Bible and the common school system against any adversaries who can be arrayed against us, relying for success upon Him who has solemnly warned mankind, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

COTTON PLANTING.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Our receipts of cotton to date sum up 231,010 bales, against 214,317 bales for the corresponding period last season, showing an increase of about ten per cent. From the 13th of March to the 31st of August, 1869, our receipts were 33,381 bales. Estimating that our receipts for the remainder of this season will maintain the rate of increase realized up to this time, the result for the entire season will approximate 268,000 bales. The receipts for the whole of last season were 247,698 bales. It is generally admitted, however, that there is more cotton in the country than at this time last year, and it will not be surprising therefore if receipts should roll up a total of 275,000 bales. Estimating the value of the cotton at $100 per bale, the money handled by our merchants for this one product, and distributed among the planting community, will be close upon $28,000,000. The bulk of this wealth will remain in our midst and be applied to the improvement and development of the country, the effect of which will be to promote the interests of our city in every way conceivable. Surely Memphis, surrounded by such elements of wealth as we have indicated, increasing from year to year, cannot fail to prosper and grow rapidly. It needs but wise local and State legislation, reduced taxation, a vigorous administration of the laws looking to the protection of life and property, enterprise, and a high standard of mercantile integrity, to ensure the doubling of our population and wealth within the next ten years. Since the war Memphis has labored under the most adverse circumstances, and that she has not only kept up but progressed is evidence of remarkable vitality. Our population is steadily on the increase and new interests are rapidly springing up, the extent and influences of which will be more sensibly felt and recognized in the near future. Since September last, according to the books of one of our emigration agencies, the population of Memphis has been increased some four thousand from the Northwest, one thousand of whom are skilled mechanics, the others being laborers, and variously employed on the railroads and in shops, stores, foundries, gardens, and the like. The introduction of this element has been attended with the most gratifyiing results, and the stream will continue on an increasing scale. It is the class of population which will stick and prosper, and of which our city and section have been sorely in need. The malority of them are foreigners, but many are thoroughly Americanized so far as the language and customs of the country are concerned, and are well able to take care of themselves. In addition to this accession some nine thousand of the same class have located within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Memphis as plantation hands and small farmers, and give promise of thrift and prosperity almost unprecedented. The addition of this element to our planting interest will largely increase the products of our section and contribute to the advancement of Memphis in a greater measure than heretofore experienced. It is safe to assume that the cotton trade of Memphis next season will not fall short of 300,000 bales at the lowest estimate, while a very marked increase in our general trade for the next few months is a foregone conclusion.

MAIDEN SPEECH OF THE COLORED SENATOR.

From the N. Y. World.

The motive which caused the Senate Chamber to be thronged with eager listeners was mere curiosity to witness a spectacle so odd and extraordinary as the participation of a negro in the debates of the highest branch of our national legislature. Nobody supposed that anything said by a Senator so raw, so inexperienced, so untrained in public life and the proceedings of deliberative bodies, and so out of place in his new associations, could have any influence on the decision of the question debated. Nor could anybody have expected to learn anything of the capacity of the negro intellect from this exhibition. Revels is not a full-blooded negro, but an octoroon; or at least it was so stated by some of the Republican Senators when he was admitted to his seat. Whatever ability he may possess is probably inherited from his white progenitors, as the talents of Fred. Douglass are from his white Maryland father. It is a striking illustration of the deep and ineradicable repugnance of the white to the negro race that no amount of dilution can remove the taint of negro blood, and that, in spite of seven parts in eight of white blood, Revels is classed as a negro, and is condemned, even by his ardent radical friends, to stand on the negro side of the gulf by which the two races are separated. If Revels were married to a white woman and had sons with only one-sixteenth of negro blood in their veins, there is no radical Senator who would permit his daughter to degrade herself, and forfeit her social caste, by uniting with one of them in marriage. The curiosity to hear Revels' speech was simple curiosity to hear a negro in the Senate, and it attests the ban of social ostracism which attends the slightest intermixture of negro blood.

Revels himself is fully conscious that the seven-eighths of white blood which flows in his veins cannot redeem him into classification with the white race, and he accepts his position as a black sheep in the Senatorial flock. He recognizes the impassable barrier, and regards himself as a representative of the black race, and as identified with its interests. The crowds that flocked to hear him merely because he is a negro bore unwitting testimony to the ineffaceable distinction which separates the two races, and which no legislation can obliterate. He is seven-eighths a white man, and yet is irreversibly doomed to be classed as a negro, and is universally recognized by the negroes as a representative of their race. This is a signal proof of the ostracising taint which inheres in negro blood. No fraction of it can pass the insuperable line which divides the two races.

We are more willing to find reasons to commend the negro Senator's speech than to depreciate it; for, though it cannot have the weight of a feather on the legislation of Congress, its influence upon his own race is of some importance. His position in the Senate secures him the attention of all the negroes in the country. All of them who can read will read his speech; and to those who cannot it will either be read by others, or they will get a general idea of its contents by description. It is of no small public consequence that those who are likely to be leaders of the negro mind should exert a beneficial influence. The weight of Revels in Congress is too despicable to be regarded; but his power to mould the ideas and train the sentiments of the negroes is very considerable, and in this view his speech must be looked at as something more than a transient topic of stupid Radical curiosity.

In point of ability, it is beneath serious criticism. It is easy and fluent enough in language; but it is merely sentimental, not argumentative, and is garnished with stale quotations of poetry, as if the recitation of such scraps could have any effect on legislation. But such school-boy decorations are well enough adapted to the negro mind on which the speech will operate, and may help the influence of the speech in the only quarter where it can be of any consequnce. If the negroes think it fine, and esteem its trash as eloquence, they will the more readily fall in with the sentiments it is meant to inculcate. The only question in which the white public can be interested is, whether these sentiments are salutary.

The particular side of the Georgia question which Revels espoused is not worth regarding, that being a matter in which he had no choice, and was obliged to take his cue from his radical patrons in the Senate. But the grounds on which he attempted to vindicate the negro character were selected by himself, and do him no discredit. If what he singles out as topics of eulogy are accepted by his negro constituents as just grounds of pride, the speech is calculated to do good. We hope it may steady and confirm them in the sentiments and conduct for which they are praised. Mr. Revels dwells, with warmth and satisfaction, on the fidelity of the negroes to the families of their masters in the late civil war. He makes it a merit that they did not then rise in insurrection; that they took no advantage of the helpless and exposed condition of the wives and children of their employers, but served and protected them with dutiful obedience throughout a struggle in which their own freedom was at stake. It cannot be disputed that their faithfulness in such a season of temptation was creditable to their character; and when they find themselves praised for it by their own Senator, and see it put forward as a ground of confidence in their moderation and good intentions, they are taught to measure their conduct by a really excellent standard. And to when Mr. Revels disclaims, in their behalf, any intention to thrust themselves into power and domineer over the whites, the disclaimer ought to operate as an inculcation of duty. So far as they defer to his opinion and respect his judgment, they must regard his disavowments as furnishing the rule by which their political aspirations ought to be restrained. If they will act in the spirit for which they are credited by their Senator, and make a merit of their moderation and fidelity, they will greatly increase their chances of cordial, pleasant relations with their white fellow-citizens.

TENNESSEE AND MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Two precisely similar wrongs ought to have precisely the same remedy by all rules of justice and science. But we are about to have an example in which the name of the patient is to make a difference of treatment which the case itself does not suggest nor call for. The radicals want to rule Tennessee, and have adopted a plan to gain their end. Butler shouts "murder" in the House, and a committee of Tennessee radicals wait upon the President with a grievous complaint of "outrages on loyal men," which nobody ever heard of, and ask for troops to be sent to the State. The President, we are told, has made up his mind to send the troops if Governor Senter will make a request for them; and, if Governor Senter does not make such a request, he will send them anyhow, on the plea of sustaining the Federal officers in enforcing the revenue laws. As there is no notable opposition to the collection of the revenue in Tennessee, not one-fourth as much as there has been in Philadelphia and New York, where no troops were thought necessary, this plea must be regarded as only a pretext for doing a thing which it has been decided to do, for another reason. Such a step is not only unwarranted by law, and unworthy the President, but is in direct opposition to his own conduct in the lawless radical war in Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1867. In that case an organized mob of radical ruffians called State militia, sent by the Governor of the State, drove off the Federal revenue assessor, Richard Vaughan, threatened to kill him if he should attempt to return, threatened the life also of the United States commissioner, Amos Green, and held the peaceful citizens under a reign of terror. General Grant, then General of the army, happened to come to St. Louis at the time these outrages were being committed, and was appealed to for protection against them. At first he thought he had no right to send troops to Lafayette county, without a request from the Governor of the State; but, it being represented that he had a right to send them to protect the threatened lives of the Federal officers, he yielded, reluctantly, so far as to order a few troops from Leavenworth to the scene of lawlessness. But the radical press began to denounce the act as an illegal and unwarrantable Federal interference in the affairs of a State, and to hint to the future radical nominee for the Presidency that he had better limit himself to the bounds of his authority. The general of the army took the hint, withdrew the troops almost as soon as they had arrived on the spot, and left the United States Revenue Assessor, the United States Commissioner, and the unoffending people of Lafayette county, to the fury of Governor Fletcher, Bacon Montgomery, and the militia who robbed Mitchell's bank, and dragged Mr. Berry, editor of the Richmond *Freeman*, to Lexington, with a rope round his neck, after having smashed his type. All these things General Grant did not regard as giving him any warrant for interfering in the affairs of Missouri, but a much less grievous condition of things, we are told, has determined him to interfere in the affairs of Tennessee. As Missouri was governed by the party which afterwards voted for him for President, while Tennessee is under the more peaceful rule of a party that did not vote for him—are we to accept such insufficient and personal considerations as this, as the motives for the President's important official acts?

THE TWO MISSING STEAMERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The villanous and senseless hoax which, through the telegraphic news agency of the Associated Press, was perpetrated upon this community on Wednesday, in reference to the missing steamer, the City of Boston, very naturally excited the public indignation. But the virtuous declarations on the part of the responsible news agency of active efforts to solve the mystery, and their offer of a reward of five hundred dollars for the discovery of the author of the *canard*, do not repair the mischief. The telegraphic operator who sent over the despatch permitted his zeal, perhaps, to outrun his discretion in giving as a positive fact some loose conjecture or idle rumor floating in the street. No such thing as this, however, should be permitted in any telegraph office. The duty of every such office, where an irresponsible report is handed in, involving an important matter of fact, is to inquire concerning it in the right quarter before, and not after, sending off such report as a fact; and this rule, it is to be hoped, will be more carefully observed hereafter than it has been by the news agency of the Associated Press.

We do not, however, yet abandon all hope of authentic news of the safety of the City of Boston, disheartening as it is to think of her chances after being forty-nine days out from Halifax and no authentic report concerning her. Our latest news from the Azores Islands, however, is of the 26th of February, since which date the steamer may have drifted in there. With eight or ten days' later intelligence from Fayal, if we hear nothing of her, we shall be thrown back upon the painful conclusion that, crushed, perhaps, among icebergs, or suddenly foundered in a heavy storm, she has gone down, like the President, the Pacific, the City of Glasgow, and the Tempest, leaving not a soul or a vestige afloat to tell the point on the sea or the nature of her disaster. But still we hold to the chance of the Azores Islands.

Some distrust is also beginning to be felt as to the safety of the Cunard steamer Samaria, now eighteen days out from Queenstown, bound for this port. The Cunarders have been so remarkably punctual in their trips at all seasons that, where one of those steamers is concerned, a detention of four or five days beyond her appointed time is a matter for some apprehensions of at least a disabling accident. But the Samaria, we dare say, has suffered nothing worse than the Smidt, and we may expect a report at any moment of her appearance at the Hook. In real stormy wintry weather the passing winter seems to have been crowded into the month of March, and so the lengthening of a steamer's passage six, eight or ten days across the Atlantic is no cause for any great anxiety.

THE FALSE EXCUSE FOR OUR DISGRACE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The apologists for General Grant's neglect of his duty to protect American citizens in Cuba set up as an excuse that the Navy Department is helpless, and that Admiral Porter has no ships to send to the West Indies for such a purpose.

How false this pretense is may be seen from the fact that the Benicia, "a magnificent sloop-of-war, carrying a battery of fourteen guns of heavy calibre," sailed from Boston on Saturday, the 5th inst., for Rio on her way to China and Japan; that the Alaska, sloop-of-war, likewise carrying fourteen guns, is to sail for the same destination today; and the great frigate Colorado, carrying forty-nine hundred-pounders, is nearly ready to join them. If the administration were governed by common sense and American feeling, instead of being in the interest of Spain, it would not pretend that it had no ships with which to save the lives and property of our citizens in Cuba, when it is sending these three fine vessels to China, where there is no pressing need for them. Neither would it employ one or two of the men-of-war that belong to the existing West India squadron in carrying President Baez of St. Domingo about on pleasure trips—just as the Tallapoosa was kept here to carry that great *bon vivant*, Mr. Robeson, about on pleasure trips last summer when she was imperiously required for duty on the coasts of Cuba.

One great difficulty with this administration is that it thinks a great deal of its own pleasure and very little of its duties. General Grant desires Congress to adjourn early in order that he may enjoy the pleasures of Long Branch, Saratoga, free travelling, and free entertainment in all parts of the country. Mr. Fish administers the Government in the interest of Spain, and leaves our citizens and consuls to be mobbed and murdered in Cuba; and he has for his reward the pleasure of complying with the wishes of his son-in-law, the Spanish agent. Admiral Porter carries on the navy for his own pleasure, and sends our ships everywhere but where they are wanted. Mr. Robeson eats rich dinners, looking upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright, and great, no doubt, is his pleasure; and among them all, the United States is become the scorn of the world, and the citizen of the pettiest dukedom in Germany is safer and more respected in any foreign land than the citizen of this famous and mighty Government.

GOLLADAY.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

Before the name of this individual shall have become embalmed in infamy or sink to an infamous oblivion, we would say a few words by way of expressing the indignation which all Kentuckians feel at his most abhorred conduct. He has confessed the crime with which he has been charged, and for the paltry sum of $2000 has brought shame upon this old Commonwealth and caused a blush to mantle the cheek of every man who hears his name mentioned. We might have expected such conduct from carpet-baggers, scalawags, and niggers, but that a white man, representing a Kentucky Democratic constituency, should sell himself to the devil for $2000, is a sin and a shame that passes our comprehension. He resigned, but we hope that the Governor will not accept it. He should be made to face the music, and to stand up in his place in Congress to receive the sentence of expulsion amidst the jeers and scoffs of the House, galleries, niggers and all, and then to be branded with infamy eternal. If he is guilty, and we see no escape from it, we do hope that his constituency will hang him as high as Haman was hung if he should ever put his foot on Kentucky soil again. He is attempting to bully it out by announcing himself as a candidate for re-election. This is all sham. He would as soon go into a cage of hyenas as to return to the people whom he has disgraced and outraged. He is the first Kentuckian that has ever disgraced himself in a high office, and may his punishment be so terrible as forever to deter another from the commission of a like offense.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Clowes, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Ciarete and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$28
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17 No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 113 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 6

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 5

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
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DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mth5

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
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No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
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NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
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3 3 tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Furniture Warerooms,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

HOSIERY, ETC.
NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
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GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of
COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY. [4 7 wstf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A reunion of the members of the Sixth Presbyterian Church took place last evening, in the school-rooms of the building, Spruce street, below Sixth.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Jane Kelly, aged 68 years, shoulder dislocated. Peter McGowan, aged 50 years, leg broken by falling from a car.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Patrick Glaglin, residing at Harrowgate, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The wounded man was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

—The annual meeting of the Hibernia Society for the election of officers was held yesterday afternoon at the Continental Hotel, when the following officers were chosen:—President, Major-General Robert Patterson; Vice-President, Andrew C. Craig; Treasurer, Philip Powell; Secretary, William Morgan.

—The Joint Committee of the United Presbyterian Church for the Reconstruction of Synods met again yesterday afternoon, at the mission room of the Presbyterian church, Arch street, above Tenth. Nothing of special interest was brought before the meeting, further than the discussion of questions relating to the boundaries of the presbyteries, which are to be determined by synod.

—About 7 o'clock last evening, Mary McAnally, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 1342 Mariner street, went into the back part of the house to inquire for her husband, when it is alleged she was attacked by Mrs. Catharine Swift, who occupies that part of the house, who struck her on the head with a stove plate. The injured woman was taken to the Hospital, where it was discovered that her wounds were not of a serious character. Mrs. Swift was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

—A party of young men who attended a ball at the Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday night, at a late hour crossed over to a tavern on the opposite side of the street, and while drinking at the bar another party entered. A quarrel ensued between one of each party, and John McComb, after apologizing to George W. Dettis for some seeming rudeness, drew a double-edged dagger and cut Dettis on the left cheek from the eye to the corner of the mouth, inflicting a severe wound. McComb was arrested and committed.

—Yesterday morning a colored lad named Bernard Bailey came to the Central Station, about 11 o'clock, and surrendered himself to Lieutenant Thomas, saying he had accidentally killed a colored lad, named Napoleon Douglass, on a farm near West Chester. He was brought before Alderman Kerr, and stated to him that his parents lived at West Chester. He had been employed on the farm of Mr. Jeremiah Cope, near West Chester. On Wednesday, in company with the lad Douglass, he had walked out in the fields, and snapped a small cartridge pistol at a bird; it failed to go off. After returning to the house they went into the kitchen, and Douglass asked to look at the pistol. He took it from his pocket and looked at the cartridge. He discovered it was dented. Thinking it would not go off, he playfully pointed it at Douglass, when the load was discharged, taking effect in his head. Being very much frightened, he immediately left the house and came to the city. Alderman Kerr told him he would have to commit him until the authorities of Chester county could be notified.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¼.

—The Secretary of the Navy is to send a vessel of war to Cuba at once.

—After the shortest session in twenty years the New Jersey Legislature has adjourned.

—Suits are to be commenced against delinquent subscribers to the Avondale Relief Fund.

—A bill to amend the diplomatic and consular systems was reported in the Senate yesterday.

—Mr. Rice introduced in the Senate a bill to provide a Territorial government for the Indians.

—Four men and a boy were killed by an explosion in a New York nitro-glycerine factory yesterday.

—The subject of a customs union with the United States was broached in the Dominion Parliament yesterday.

—Red Cloud is desirous of peace, and announces his willingness to remove to a reservation with his people in the spring.

—United States bonds to the amount of $342,384,350 are deposited with the Treasurer as security for the national bank circulation.

—A resolution for the consideration, in open session, of all annexation treaties, was discussed in the Senate yesterday, and ultimately referred.

—The President visited the room set apart for him in the Senate yesterday, and saw a number of Senators in relation to the St. Domingo treaty.

—The House Committee on Commerce yesterday reconsidered its former action on the New York Port Wardens bill, and agreed to report it favorably.

—There were some strong arguments made in the House of Representatives yesterday, by the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, in favor of a protective tariff.

—Mr. Carpenter submitted in the Senate a resolution for a more equal distribution among the States of clerkships in the Government departments. After some discussion it was referred to the committee having charge of Mr. Schurz's Civil Service bill.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon has consented to arbitrate in the Tornado case.

—The City of Boston hoax, it is said, originated in the London Stock Exchange.

—The cession of Cuba to the United States is much canvassed in the Madrid press.

—Complaints are prevalent in Paris of the inefficiency of the transatlantic mail service.

—A bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland is before the British House of Commons.

—Mr. Gladstone asserts that the Fenian prisoners are well treated, and courts inquiry on the subject. Amnesty, he says, is untimely in the presence of continued violence.

THE CITY OF BOSTON HOAX.

Justification of Mr. Wilson—Letter from Mr. J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

In view of the telegram from our London agent, you will doubtless concede that the published strictures upon his course in promptly telegraphing the supposed arrival of the City of Boston at Queenstown are unjust. Please note that he obtained the news from the official head of a Government telegraph office, who had received it by a not unusual channel, and in a form so specific as to leave no room for doubt.

Under these circumstances he was entirely justified in sending the glad tidings forward to me, without waiting for replies to the inquiries for confirmation and particulars, which he promptly sent over the wires in all proper directions. Those would be stale newspapers, certainly, which should withhold publication of important news, even when received from official sources, until affidavits of its reliability could be sought and obtained.

Our agent's care and energy are both vindicated by the fact that he gave us the contradiction of the hoax hours before the press or the public of any part of Europe doubted the good news.

You, perhaps, may find significance in the fact that journals not in the "Associated Press," such, for instance, as the *Evening Telegram* and Pomeroy's *Democrat* of this city, and the *Evening Bulletin* of Philadelphia, all published "special despatches" by way of cable, giving the steamer's arrival. The *Evening Bulletin's* extra, issued soon after our first despatch was given to the public, went into detail as follows:—

"LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The steamship City of Boston arrived at Queenstown this morning about 10 minutes past 1 o'clock after a voyage of forty-six days from Halifax. The delay was caused by the disabling of her machinery in mid-ocean on the 24th ultimo, after which the captain attempted to make port under sail; but being poorly supplied with canvas and having head winds constantly, but little progress was made. During several severe storms the vessel drifted far off the course. Signals of distress were shown several times, but owing to the weather being very thick they were not noticed by passing vessels."

It is proper to add that we did not receive these purported particulars regarding the steamer's voyage, and we find that none of them were current in either London or Liverpool yesterday.

In justice to a sensitive and worthy gentleman, who is three thousand miles away, and cannot defend himself, I hope you will give this note a place in your columns.

Respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON,
General Agent.

WILMINGTON CONFERENCE.

First Day.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 16.—This body of Christian ministers assembled in its second annual session at Port Deposit, Md., this morning. Until the last General Conference it was embraced in the Philadelphia Conference, but at that time (May, 1868), the peninsula lying south of the Pennsylvania line, and embraced in the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Virginia, was set apart as a distinct work under the title of the "Wilmington Annual Conference. It enrolls one hundred and ten ministerial members, with a church membership of 23,057, while there are found attendant upon its services not less than 100,000 persons.

INAUGURAL SERMON.

On Tuesday evening Rev. J. B. Merritt, of Chestertown, Md., preached a very superior sermon from the words in Ecclesiastes xii, 7:—"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was," etc.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

At 9½ o'clock the business sessions were opened by Rev. Bishop Janes, who read the 61st chapter of Isaiah and the 2d chapter of Timothy, and the congregation joined in singing the 204th hymn, commencing, "Go preach my Gospel," etc., which was followed with prayer by the Bishop.

The roll was called by the Secretary of the last conference, and sixty-five members answered to their names.

Rev. Samuel L. Gracey was unanimously elected Secretary, and Revs. Henry S. Thompson and Thomas L. Poulson, Assistants.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Dr. Butler addressed the conference on the interests of the "American and Foreign Christian Union," of which he is the Corresponding Secretary, when the following committee was raised:—J. T. Cooper, J. H. Lightbourne, and H. Colclazer, to whom the matter presented by Dr. Butler was referred.

MINISTERS ON TRIAL.

The committee on the first year's class of ministers reported on the following cases. They were represented and continued on trial:—Thomas B. Hunter, J. E. Kidney, William P. Davis, J. A. B. Wilson, Elijah H. Miller, John Shilling, P. Rawlins, and Edw. Davis.

Second Day.

Rev. Dr. Kynett, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, was introduced, and spoke in the interest of the society.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Thomas L. Poulson presented the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we request the Committee on Public Worship to make arrangements for a temperance anniversary at half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

CENTENARY FUND.

The report of the Treasurer of the Centenary Fund was received, showing a balance on hand of $7704·50 and an annual distribution of $183·38 to the Wilmington Conference. The conference ordered a draft for the amount due this conference.

The Bishop announced that the conference were authorized to draw on the chartered fund for thirty dollars. The draft was ordered.

ACKNOWLEDGEENT OF A NOBLE GIFT.

The following resolution was presented by the Rev. J. H. Lightbourne:—

Whereas, This conference has learned that the beautiful and substantial church edifice now approaching completion is designed by the Hon. Jacob Tome to be used as a Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference be unanimously presented to Hon. Jacob Tome, of whom it may be said, "he loved our people and hath built us a synagogue."

MINISTERS ADMITTED.

The third question of the general minutes, viz., "Who are admitted into full connection?" was taken up. The members of the class were called to the bar of the conference, and the usual disciplinary questions propounded, and a very appropriate address delivered by the bishop. The following named were elected to Deacon's orders:—

Albert L. Hood, James Connor, C. W. Prettyman, J. G. Fosnocht, W. H. Hutchin, G. D. Watson, Charles W. Buoy.

Two of the class—Rev. F. M. Chatham and William McFarland—being already ordained Deacons, were admitted to membership in the conference.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, in which were given the names and residences of all licensed pawnbrokers.

Mr. Marcus presented a petition from Julius Young, claiming that a railroad at Almond and Swanson streets damaged his property. Referred.

Mr. Franciscus presented a parchment signed by Joseph Harrison, William J. Horstmann, George W. Childs, E. W. Clark & Co., W. W. Harding, John W. Forney, Henry D. Moore, Clement Biddle, and Evan Randall, tendering the authorities a magnificent bronze medalion, entitled the "Triumviri Americani," to be hung in Independence Hall.

The gift was accepted, and a resolution of thanks was adopted.

A protest of citizens along the line of Delaware avenue, from South street to Davis' landing, against the laying of water-pipe, was referred.

The City Solicitor announced that he had appointed Mr. Joshua Spering and Joseph K. Fletcher additional counsel in assessing damages for land taken for Park purposes. The nominations were confirmed.

The Chief Engineer of the Water Department sent the following nominations for inspectors, which were confirmed: Thomas E. Hamilton, William T. Coppin, G. W. Law and T. H. Bardsley.

Mr. Plumley offered a resolution of request to the Mayor relative to Robert Thomas constructing a turnout from the North Pennsylvania Railroad to his property on the Germantown road. Not agreed to.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to remove the paving stone in Coates street, near Landing avenue, for public use. Adopted.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution of request to the Mayor, relative to returning the bill making the appropriations to the Board of Controllers.

After considerable discussion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported a bill for the erection of a new school building in the Second ward, and appropriating $35,000 for that purpose. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted a resolution for placing a gate on Broad street, at the crossing of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad. Postponed.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, presented a communication from the City Solicitor, stating that the Port Wardens have the legal right to issue permits for the building and extension of piers, and the city therefore has not the power to prevent the building of a pier adjoining the city property north of Coates street. A resolution instructing the Solicitor to take steps to stop the erection of the pier was repealed.

An ordinance appropriating $200 to George W. Fox for the loss of a mule, injured on an iron pavement, was passed.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, an ordinance for the erection of a school building in the Twenty-first ward, appropriating $4000. Passed.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasury, submitted a statement:

Cash balance on hand March 1, - - -		$1,368,204 18
Interest, - - -	$872,500 48	
Payment of loan warrants,	145,650 00	
Payment of warrants, -	570,097 23	
Payment of sinking fund security, - - -	79,956 47	
		$1,368,204 18

Mr. McIlvain offered a resolution directing the House of Correction Committee to ascertain whether the lot adjoining the county prison is a suitable place for a house of correction. Referred.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution requiring the City Solicitor to inform City Councils whether the city of Philadelphia has any title to Independence Square. Adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to pave Long lane, in the Twenty-sixth ward. Passed.

Also, a resolution notifying the property owners along Long lane to pave their footways. Adopted.

Mr. George A. Smith offered a resolution relative to keeping flagmen at crossings of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad. Referred.

The bill creating a loan, not exceeding $1,000,000, for the extension of the Water-works, was passed finally—yeas 24, nays 2.

Mr. Hopkins called up the bill of appropriation to the Board of Health for $234,350. Passed finally.

The ordinance for the purchase of the site on Pennypack creek for a house of correction passed finally.

A resolution of request to the Legislature relative to preventing Councilmen holding other offices was concurred in.

Also, a resolution of request to the Governor to withhold his signature from the sewage utilization bill now before the Legislature. Concurred in.

Also, appropriating $1776 to District Attorney Gibbons. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair. The following communication was received:

Vice President's Chamber, Washington, March 14, 1870.—To the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia—Gentlemen: I appreciate, and most highly, the unanimous resolutions of your body, tendering me Independence Hall for a public reception on Saturday, the 26th inst., and render you my grateful thanks for the honor. If I could remain that day in your city, I should cheerfully accept. But I have so little time at command, that I have already notified the temperance friends for whom I promised to speak on the evening of the 25th that I must return to Washington that night, and acceptance of your complimentary proffer is therefore, I regret to say, impossible.

Respectfully yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A number of petitions and communications were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to attend a meeting of the directors of the Belmont Plankroad Company, and to vote on property belonging to the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Shissler offered a resolution requesting the Governor to withhold his signature from the bill relating to sewage utilization. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then taken up.

One granting Mr. Morris permission to erect telegraph poles was agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to open Eleventh and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to tramway Gaskill street. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave Franklin street, from Diamond street to Montgomery avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman, presented an ordinance to make an appropriation of $2075 64 to pay ground rents on school lots at Seventeenth and Pine streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1776 to pay the fees of the District Attorney. Agreed to.

A second section was added making an appropriation of $100 to pay for services of the special detective employed in the office of the District Attorney. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley presented the report of the sub-committee, stating the reduction of $33,000 of tax due by the city to the State, as published on Tuesday.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $1,000,000 for the extension of the Philadelphia Gas-works. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $2,000,000 for Fairmount Park—one million for improving the ground already purchased, and one million for the purchase of new ground.

Mr. Ray offered an amendment creating a loan for the paving of Broad street with wooden pavement. Declared out of order.

Mr. Ray then moved to postpone for one week.

Mr. H. Huhn spoke in favor of postponement, stating that he thought the Broad street question should be incorporated in the loan for the Park.

Mr. Wagner thought that each bill should stand upon its own merits.

Mr. Hetzell spoke against the loan, and said he thought the Park could stand in its present position for several years yet.

After a debate, Mr. Ray withdrew his motion to postpone, and moved to recommit to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report a bill embodying his amendment.

Mr. Hetzell raised a point of order that it is not in the province of one branch of Councils to instruct a committee.

The Chair declared the point well taken.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone. Not agreed to.

Mr. Huhn moved to recommit, with instructions to report a bill for the paving of Broad street. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare and report a bill creating a loan for the paving of Broad street from Coates to Reed street.

Mr. Hetzell moved to refer to the Committee on Finance. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to return a bill authorizing Robert Adams to construct a turnout from the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Postponed.

Mr. Allison, of the Committee on the House of Correction, presented a report stating that the Committee had fixed upon a tract of land in the Twenty-third ward, having a front of about one thousand feet on the Delaware river and a large front on Pennypack creek, containing one hundred and thirty-nine acres; the whole to cost $25,000. The Committee presented an ordinance creating a mortgage for the same.

Mr. Bardsley moved to amend by taking the amount from the sale of a loan created in 1867. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee of Finance of Common Council, presented an ordinance for the creation of a board of port wardens, with several amendments. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of the Survey Committee, presented a bill for the construction of a sewer on Race street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then taken up, as follows:

One returning thanks to the donors of the "Triumviri Americani." Agreed to.

One instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to remove paving stones from certain streets Referred.

One appropriating $200 to pay for the loss of a mule, belonging to George W. Fox, and killed in the city van. Referred to Committee on Claims.

One to repeal a resolution of instruction to the City Solicitor.

One of instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways, relative to paving Long lane. Referred.

One authorizing the paving of Long lane. Postponed.

One appropriating $35,000 for the erection of a new school-house in the Second ward. Agreed to.

One making an appropriation of $4000 for the erection of a school-house in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall moved to resume second reading of a bill for the building of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street. Postponed till next Thursday at four o'clock.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·07 MOON RISES..... 7·41
SUN SETS..... 6·10 HIGH WATER..... 2·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb.	26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb.	26
Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar.	5

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar.	19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	19
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar.	19
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar.	22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar.	24
Rising Star	New York	Havre	Mar.	24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar.	26
Bellona	New York	London	April	2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April	2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar.	18
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar.	19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar.	19
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar.	19
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Mar.	19
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar.	21
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar.	22
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar.	23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Aberdeen, Treat, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. At 12 M. 15th inst., 20 miles south of Cape Hatteras, saw an American bark bound north, showing signal with horizontal stripes, blue, yellow, and red.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark William, Cole, 53 days from Rotterdam, with liquors, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. March 12, lat. 28 50, long. 73 30, spoke bark Jennie (so reported), 130 days from China for Boston.

Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, 30 days from Sagua, with sugar and honey to Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.

N. G. bark Athena, Wark, 50 days from Bremen via Sandy Hook, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig Bessie, Tower, 16 days from Havana, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to C. C. Van Horn. March 9, lat. 34 21, long. 74 47, spoke bark Charles Gumm (Br.), from Sagua; 15th, 25 miles SE. of Fenwick's Island, spoke American brig Martha, from Mobile for Providence.

Schr Thos. Fish, Willey, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.

Bark Blair Athol, Haines, hence, at Brouwershaven 23d ult.

Bark R. H. Purington, Crossley, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Omaha, Baldwin, sailed hence Jan. 28 for Savannah, with coal, and has not since been heard from. The O. registered 633 tons, was built at Bath, Me., in 1867, and hailed from Boston.

Brig Mary Rice, Boyce, hence, at St. Jago 3d inst., via St. Thomas and Laguayra.

Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, at Sagua about 26th ult., for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, at Sagua 26th ult., for New York in 7 days.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schr Farragut, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 11th inst.

Schr Chas. E. Paige, Doughty, at New York 16th inst., from Savannah.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, at New York 16th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, at New York 16th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, for Philadelphia, was loading at Sagua 5th inst.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 15th inst.

Schr A. W. Collins, Tooker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 10th inst.

Schr Arthur Godfrey, Godfrey, cleared at Jacksonville 11th inst., for Wilmington, Del.

Schr W. S. Illiles, Burgess, at Cienfuegos 5th inst. from St. Thomas.

Schr H. Curtis, Richardson, sailed from Havana 11th inst. for Calbarien, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr L. Blew, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr Faithless, Stevens, sailed from Messina 15th ult., for Philadelphia or New York.

Schr H. Croskey, Racket, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 16th inst.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, cleared at Boston 16th inst. for Bath, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, and Carrie H. Snofford, Thompson, from Fall River, and Rescue, Kelley, from New Bedford, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schr C. S. Webb, Brewster, cleared at Bucksville, S. C., 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.

Schr R. S. Miller, Henderson, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, cleared at Boston 15th inst. for Bath, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Jane C. Patterson, from Gloucester, and Lena, from Portland, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 14th inst

Schrs Lizzie D. Small, Tice, hence for Boston, and Clara Davidson, Jeffries, hence for Lynn, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Capt. Nickerson, of the steamship Norman, at this port 16th inst. from Boston, reports that the Pollock Rip Lightship had drifted one-third of a mile south of its proper position.

The ironclad steamer Triumfo (formerly the Rebel ram Atlanta), left this port for Port-au-Prince early in December last, and up to a recent date had not arrived at the port of her destination. She was the property of the Haytien Government, and was officered entirely by Americans. One hundred and twenty persons were on board, including two Haytien Senators and the wife of the commanding officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has given notice that on or about the first day of April, 1870, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected near the southwest point of Great Inagua Island. The light will be a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute, elevated about 120 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 17 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The tower is about 114 feet high, built of native stone, of whitish color, and and slightly conical; it stands at the sea margin; about one mile southward of Mathew Town, and two miles northwest from Southwest Point, in lat. 20 deg. 56 min. N., long. 73 deg. 40 min. 45 sec. west from Greenwich.

Note.—Vessels approaching this light are cautioned to pay careful attention to its bearing, as it will be seen over the land where not intercepted by objects. Also, that further information will be given as to the date of exhibition.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Mar. 2, 1870.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 810 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 23

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2. COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to points with promptness and dispatch. Vessels and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
2§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 21, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, one hundred and forty feet west from Twenty-fourth street to the end of the wharf on the Schuylkill river, four feet in diameter.

Also, on Callowhill street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Columbia avenue, from Mifflin street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Third street, from Market street to Chestnut street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Main street (Manayunk), from the sewer thereon to the northwest curb line of Grape street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Wistar street, from the sewer on Tenth street to the east curb line of Eleventh street, three feet in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special agreement.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
MARCH 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at the Frankford Arsenal with fresh beef of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

To enable city dealers to compete intelligently with local parties, it may be stated that the contract, together with sales to officers and families on the post, usually averages from $400 to $450 per month; that it requires a wagon to visit the post four times a week, and that a person who should use proper means to do so could no doubt create a remunerative outside local trade in connection with his contract engagements.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the advantage of the United States to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieut. Ord.,
3 15 6t Brevet Captain, A. C. S.

OFFICE U. S ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1811.

NEW YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, the following named Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

2193	Artillery Valise Saddles, repaired,	at St. Louis	
1100	" " " repairable,	Arsenal,	
5363	" Collars,	Mo.	
539	" "	at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this Agency or the Arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,

S. CRISPIN,
3 14 6t Brevet-Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Teams, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 9 6mos

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES" Have Been Retained on Exhibition AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, 3 21 8t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. FROU-FROU A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. The Great Sensation, adapted by Miss Keene express'y for this Theatre. MISS LAURA KEENE as FROU-FROU! FROU-FROU! With a splendid cast of characters. Gilberte (Frou-Frou)..... MISS LAURA KEENE FROU-FROU MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. Seats secured six days in

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

THE NEW WAR AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER of the troubles arising out of a conflict of the Reconstruction and the re-Reconstruction laws has occurred at Richmond, Virginia. Like Mobile, that city is now supplied with two sets of municipal authorities—two Mayors and two Chiefs of Police contending for authority, and employing against each other the energies which, in peaceful times, should be displayed exclusively against unofficial disturbers of the peace. If the old theory that the best government is that which governs least, be true, the unhappy communities which are supplied with duplicate governments are to be deeply pitied. Few cities nowadays can really afford to bear the burdens imposed by one set of cormorants, and when they are doubled inevitable ruin is threatened. We have been heretofore told that it was next to impossible to find a sufficient number of properly qualified persons to fill the civil offices of the South, but it now appears that there is an innumerable horde of applicants, and it is becoming far too common for two sets of officials to claim to be legally installed. Thus the South is passing through the farce of petty anarchy as an afterpiece to the great tragedy of the Rebellion. Richmond, which was once the central point of the conflicts of a continent, becomes the scene of a combat in which the cutting off of water and gas pipes is a striking incident, and the supply of provisions to a besieged garrison, by throwing bread into an open window, an event of first-class importance. It is difficult to determine, in such disputes, who is right and who is wrong, but the probabilities are that the whole South is afflicted with a chronic disrespect for constituted authority, and that the adventurers with whom that region abounds are ready and eager to obtain office on any terms whatever, and without regard to prior rights or the welfare of the communities affected by disorganizing legislation. The Frenchman who, in a brief period, swore to be forever faithful to eighteen constitutions, cared but little after he had violated seventeen oaths for the last one he had taken. And the Southern people, after seeing not only the national authority triumphant over the Confederacy, but their State governments supplanted by provisional organizations, and these, in turn, frequently changed or abrogated, and, after having their whole civil framework destroyed, remodelled, and re-remodelled, are settling down to the sad conviction that politics has become exclusively a game of plunder, in which the people must be perpetually victimized and unscrupulous partisans enriched; and that, in the absence of any established standard of legality, the offices must belong, for the time, to whoever is strong enough to hold them. It is important not only to the South, but to the whole country, that these annoyances and uncertainties should cease at the earliest possible moment.

MR. SAMUEL JOSEPHS, in the State House of Representatives, yesterday explained his position with regard to the gambling bill, and complained that he had been cruelly misrepresented by the newspapers. Mr. Josephs originally gave as his reason for opposing the bill that the gamblers in Philadelphia were never poorer than at the present time; the plain inference of which was that Mr. Josephs thought it a shame that the Legislature should attempt to place the professors of faro, keno, and roulette under additional disabilities in their present impoverished condition, especially as the District Attorney was engaged in making their existence as uncomfortable as possible. We frankly confess that we imagined that Mr. Josephs desired to protect the gamblers, but it appears that we were mistaken, for according to his statement yesterday he only wished to prevent blackmail from being levied on them. He announced the important fact also that he would not oppose any bill introduced in good faith, from which it is to be presumed that the gamblers must be in a very bad way indeed when Mr. Samuel Josephs goes back on them, or is Mr. Josephs' virtuous declaration only designed to blind the eyes of the public, or perhaps to levy a little black mail on his own account? Mr. Josephs declined to vote either aye or no on the gambling bill, a fact that is certainly not in favor of his theory that it was intended for blackmailing purposes, but which rather indicates that he was disposed to impede its passage as far as possible, and yet had not the courage to put himself on record as voting against it. How will Mr. Josephs explain his conduct on this occasion?

CHICAGO is nothing if not modest. The latest manifestation of this laudable quality is given by a paper published in that delectable town, which is completely staggered by the contemplation of the time when Chicago shall become, as Chicago confidently believes it is bound to become within twenty years, the first city in the Union in point of population. "The prosperity and happiness of this great republic," soliloquizes the Chicago sheet, "with a hundred million population, and Chicago the greatest of all great cities, it is almost beyond the capacity of the finite mind to comprehend!" Unless the intellect of Chicago is a little more than finite, it should not run the risk of being unsettled by daring speculations upon such improbable impossibilities.

THE CASE OF BUTLER OF TENNESSEE.

A GREAT scandal was perpetrated in the National House of Representatives by the non-expulsion of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the sale of a cadetship. The offense was clearly proved against him, but when a vote was taken on the question of expulsion the necessary two-thirds could not be obtained, the count standing 102 ayes to 68 noes. It is gratifying to know that such a majority of the House is in favor of purging itself of the members who have disgraced themselves and their office by the sale of their votes and influence, but it is shameful that more than one-third of the members should be willing to put themselves on record as apologists for such offenses. This may be considered as a test case, and it proves that, after all the noise that has been made about the matter, the House will not punish its members as they deserve for disgracing it and themselves. The refusal to expel Butler fixes a suspicion upon all who voted in his favor that they are not guiltless in such matters as were charged against him, and the action of the House yesterday undoubtedly relieved the mind of more than one member who, since the investigations with regard to the sale of cadetships commenced, has been sitting in fear and trembling lest his turn should come next. It is disgraceful in itself and utterly demoralizing to the army and navy that the appointments to West Point and Annapolis should be matters of bargain and sale, and the member of Congress who will take money for his influence in a matter of this kind will scarcely be slow to accept remuneration for promoting the various nefarious lobbying schemes that are urged upon Congress at every session. The country now has the satisfaction of knowing that sixty-eight members of the House of Representatives are at least open to the suspicion of being approachable by corrupt influences, and the adoption of a vote of censure against Butler will not relieve them from the imputation.

IN the Court of Nisi Prius yesterday a $5000 verdict against a life insurance company was returned, despite the desperate efforts of the company to avert such a termination to the suit. The event is one of significance and importance. Insurance policies, as a general thing, are so verbose and complicated that not one person in a dozen who possesses one understands clearly all the direct and indirect restrictions and conditions that are imposed upon him. Juries should, therefore, give the holder of the policy the benefit of the doubt in all cases, as they did in the case brought to a settlement yesterday.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MASKS in Paris is a branch of industry of considerable importance. The houses engaged in the manufacture are respectable and long established ones. They make their money in a sober way from the necessities of folly. Paris produces masks, but the foreigner buys them. South America, New Orleans, New York, and especially Buenos Ayres and Brazil, are among the principal customers. Parisian makers also receive orders from America for masks representing the types of the human race—Negroes, Jews, Englishmen, Germans, etc. Italy makes her own masks. Russia orders but few, as it pays but little attention to the carnival; but Protestant England requires a great many masks for the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. What with one festival and what with another, this trade is never quite at a standstill. The workmen engaged in it are paid from 5 francs to 6 francs a day; the women from 2 francs to 3 francs. The commonest mask, worth one sou, passes through the hands of eight workpeople.

THE WALLS OF SEBASTOPOL have now been completely restored, and upward of 300 houses have been built in place of those which had been ruined by the bombardment. A new church, in the form of a pyramid, built entirely of marble, has also been erected in the churchyard of the town. The funds for the construction of this building were raised by a public subscription in the whole of Russia. The chief of the subscribers was the Princess Wassilchykoff, who gave up for that purpose the whole of her year's pension, amounting to 15,000 roubles (£2000). A sum of 200,000 roubles in all was expended on the building. The principal monument in the churchyard is that of Prince Michael Gortchakoff. On it is the following inscription:—"Here lie, among warriors, the mortal remains of the man who prevented the enemies of our country from penetrating to this spot." The tombstones of the men are all alike in shape and size, and each of them bears this inscription:—"Grave of our brothers."

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, by the latest count, consists of 474 members, of whom four are princes of the blood, three archbishops, 27 dukes, 32 marquises, 167 earls, 36 viscounts, 27 bishops, and 177 barons. The new representative peer for Ireland remains to be classed. The total number is ten more than at the opening of the session of 1869. The roll begins with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cumberland, still styled in the House list, in parenthesis, "King of Hanover;" the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, attending for the last session in which Irish prelates will sit in Parliament; Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council; and the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Privy Seal. Then come the twenty dukes who, as such, are peers of the realm. Next follow marquises, viscounts, and barons.

A NOVEL EPISODE occurred on the 8th instant in the Iowa Senate. Soon after that body was called to order by the President the doorkeeper announced, "Message from the House," and Miss Mary E. Spencer, Engrossing Clerk of that body, appeared and modestly said, "Mr. President." That officer replied, "Miss Clerk," and Miss Spencer proceeded to read in a clear and distinct voice a message from the House in relation to certain bills that had passed that body. At the conclusion of the message the Senators approved of this first official act performed by a woman in the Iowa Senate by a general clapping of hands.

IT IS believed in some quarters, states an exchange, that if ever Olive Logan and Anna Dickinson get married, they will marry each other. As such things are purely matters of taste, the world will, of course, have nothing to say against the union, but its curiosity will be deeply moved to know upon what principle the customary domestic economics of such a household are to be ordered, for it may be doubted whether Darwin, or any disciple of Darwin, could develop a genuine *bona fide* woman out of either of these subjects.

SUPPLIES on the Northern Pacific Railway are now being sent out by General Spaulding to the distance of fifty miles, which will be sufficient for one thousand men for seven months. Storehouses will be built every five miles, in each of which will be placed, under a guard, 20,000 rations. Supplies are also to be distributed in the same manner from the Mississippi, or Crow Wing, end of this division eastwardly. The route passes through a wilderness, which teams cannot traverse except while the streams are frozen.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES.

A MEASURE was introduced into the Senate yesterday which has more to commend it to those favoring the true interests of the State, than any that has been presented for a long time. We refer to the bill for developing the resources of the Commonwealth by aiding a number of railroads, and thus opening to active business industry a portion of our territory hitherto almost dormant.

The wide difference existing between the western part of our State and the same section of New York has been a matter of standing reproach, and we gladly welcome the effort that is now being made to relieve us from this burthen, and give the valuable products of those favored counties an outlet to market.

Coal by the hundreds of thousands of acres, timber by the millions, and the greatest variety of iron ore, are only waiting avenues of communication to pour their wealth into the treasury of the State, and repay her many fold for the aid now proposed to be extended.

The railway bonds now lying in the sinking fund, by the provisions of this bill are made not only to yield the same interest to the State that she now receives, but also to guarantee the construction of some three hundred miles of additional road, which will run up the Monongahela Valley, with its magnificent beds of bituminous coal; enable the counties of Crawford and Mercer to ship their coal from our own harbor of Erie, instead of carrying it, as at present, to Cleveland; give the same advantages to Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, and furnish the shortest route, by easy grades, between the anthracite regions and the lakes.

Besides all this, we shall be able to arrest at Buffalo the stream of grain that flows into that city from the West to the extent of many millions of bushels yearly, and direct it to our own city.

With all these advantages, it certainly seems as if there can be no question as to the policy of the measure, especially at this time, when it will furnish work to thousands who sorely need it, and throw into the channels of trade a large amount of money, thus helping to tide over the trouble resulting from the contraction of the currency.

The bill has now passed both houses, and only needs the Governor's signature to become a law.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Fechter as "Claude Melnotte."

Bulwer wrote the *Lady of Lyons* to prove that he could produce a good acting play. He certainly succeeded, for no dramatic work of modern times has obtained so decided hold upon the regards of the play-going public. There is a good deal of fustian in the piece, but the construction is admirable, and it presents a first-rate set of acting characters that are comparatively easy of representation; and when not repeated too often, the *Lady of Lyons* is tolerably sure of a favorable reception. It is a capital piece for the initiation of young people into the glories of dramatic art, and is consequently the delight of sweet sixteen; and all the young ladies who visit the theatre for the first time, with a vague idea that they are doing something very pleasant and very naughty, unanimously vote "Claude" to be a dear fellow in spite of his shocking behavior to "Pauline" in the early scenes. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the *Lady of Lyons* for last evening brought to the Walnut the largest audience that Mr. Fechter has had during his engagement, and Mr. Fechter, who plays the lover with a passionate earnestness that has seldom or never been equalled in this locality, made such a "Claude Melnotte" as set all the feminine hearts in the audience to palpitating and to envying "Pauline" her good luck in securing such a lover in place of the odious "Beauseant." Mr. Fechter had more to contend against in this part, so far as his personal appearance is concerned, than in any that he has yet undertaken. It is not easy for a stout, elderly gentleman, with a strong foreign accent, to represent such a character as "Claude" so as to secure the sympathies of his audience, and Mr. Fechter, in his gold-laced coat and powdered wig, when he personated the mythical Prince of Como, might have sat for a portrait of Louis XVIII rather than as the representative of the love-sick peasant boy. Spirited and picturesque acting and the excellent support of Miss Leclerc, who sustained the part of "Pauline," and of Mr. Bangs, who appeared as "Beauseant," made the performance a success, and wrought portions of the audience up to a high pitch of excitement. Indeed, one enthusiastic individual in the gallery was so carried away by the cunning of the scene that the bad behavior of "Beauseant" excited his personal animosity, and he complimented Mr. Bangs by yelling, "Get out of that, you son of a gun!"

The play as produced at the Walnut last evening differs in some particulars from the original version, it having been altered by Bulwer expressly for Mr. Fechter. These changes are in some respects improvements; they make the action at the commencement more rapid, and they give "Claude" a greater prominence than he had originally.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Frou-Frou* is drawing good houses. The performance has much improved since the first night, and it is well worthy of a visit from those who can appreciate refined and elegant acting or such a picture of Parisian society as this play presents. *Frou-Frou* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will personate "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons* this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Fechter will conclude his engagement with "Ruy Blas."

To-morrow evening Mr. Walcot will have a benefit, when Shakespeare's historical tragedy of *Henry VIII* will be presented, with Mr. Walcot in the title *role*. Mr. Richard Penistan will appear as "Cardinal Wolsey" and Miss Ella Burns as "Queen Katharine."

After the play, Mr. Fawcett will sing "The Seven Ages," and the performance will conclude with the drama of *The Courier of Lyons*. Mr. Walcot is an excellent actor, whose merits are fully appreciated by the public, and he will undoubtedly have a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" in John Brougham's adaptation from Dickens' story of "The Old Curiosity Shop."

There will a matinee to-morrow, when the same bill will be presented.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French troupe will appear this evening in the comedy vaudeville of *Le Bourreau des Cranes* and the comedy of *Brutus, lache Cesar*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and Mrs. Son will give an exhibition of magical feats at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee performance at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

The musical portion of this entertainment is a very attractive feature. Mr. J. P. Hayes, the principal male singer, has an unusually fine baritone voice, rich, sweet, and strong. His singing of "Twenty Years Ago" is one of the most pleasing portions of the whole performance.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS will be given at the Central Congregational Chapel, Eighteenth and Green streets, this evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the building fund.

A GRAND CHORAL CONCERT in aid of the Baptist Home will be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. The grand chorus will be composed of the children of the Baptist Sunday Schools, under the direction of Mr. G. B. Snyder. A very interesting entertainment may be expected, and there should be a full attendance to aid a very worthy object.

PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER will lecture on "How to Say Things" this evening at the Academy of Music. Professor Shoemaker has delivered this lecture with much success in other places, and it is very highly spoken of.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Insurance Company Mulcted.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

In the case of Anna L. Burroughs vs. The North American Life and Accident Insurance Company, which was to recover the amount of a policy upon the life of her husband, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $5802·50.

The case before the Court to-day is that of Henry Johnson vs. Justus W. Acuff. An action to recover for services rendered in effecting the sale of a farm, which is yet on trial.

Revenue.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the United States vs. Real estate at York and Salmon streets, claimed by Michael Kelly, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

The United States vs. Thirty-nine barrels of whisky claimed by Patrick Murphy and Bernard McCulley. An information of forfeiture on the ground of alleged frauds. Revenue Officer Brooks testified that in August last he saw a wagon load of whisky taken into the claimant's establishment, No. 231 Lombard street, and upon examining the liquor he found it was fraudulent, and therefore he made the seizure. The claimants set forth that they had purchased the liquor the day before, without, of course, having seen it, paying therefor the highest market price; and that as soon as it was delivered and they were made aware of its character, they at once said they wanted it taken away from their place. On trial.

The United States vs. Lager-beer claimed by Joseph Filemeyer. This case was submitted without evidence, and a verdict by consent was taken for the claimant.

Women as Jurors.

From the Laramie Sentinel.

We propose to let our readers into the secret of a few facts illustrative of the great excitement which our female jury has caused in the world. On the evening of the day on which we first published the list of names, the Western Union Telegraph operator here broke in upon the regular despatches to call Chicago, and told them he had some news to send. They told him to wait till the regular report was done. "But," said the operator, "this is h—ll" "Well, send it along," was the reply, He then proceeded to forward an account of the drawing of the jury, the names of all the ladies, and the remarks of the *Sentinel* on the subject, giving our paper the credit, like a gentleman as he is. As soon as the nature of the despatch became known, great interest was manifested along the line to get it fully and accurately, and this office was several times obliged to repeat parts of it, especially the names of jurors, so that they might get them correctly. After the message had gone over the wires, it was amusing in the extreme to hear the various ejaculatory remarks which is called forth from one end of the country to the other. But this was the least part of the excitement. The whole message, including the *Sentinel's* remarks, was the same night sent over the cable, and the next morning after the drawing of our jury all the particulars, together with the names of the ladies, were published in all the leading journals of Europe, and furnished to the crowned heads—to prince and peasant—to digest with their coffee at the breakfast table. Even more remarkable results than this have sprung from it, which as yet we are not at liberty to make public. More than a hundred and fifty messages have been received at this office asking for facts and further particulars. We doubt if the firing on Fort Sumter raised a greater excitement in the world at large than the selection of females to sit as jurors away out here in the Rocky Mountains.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
8 5 fmw6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Commonwealth National Bank, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We have heard with the deepest regret of the decease of our valued friend and fellow director, THEODORE WILSON, Esq., therefore

Resolved, That in all our associations with him he displayed the qualifications of an honest man, an enterprising merchant, and a thorough gentleman.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his bereaved family, and that we all pay every proper tribute to his memory and character.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth National Bank, of which he was an ornament and an honor, will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Bank, be presented to the family of the deceased.

EDWARD P. MITCHELL,
Attest—President.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1870. 1t

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, Camden, on SATURDAY, the 26th of March instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.
3 4 11 18 25 4t

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Direct Mail for France, per steamer Pereire, will close at this office 18th inst., at 5 P. M.
HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.
16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x26 inches, now ready. Price, $10.
Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M. 1t

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT. 1t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
HUMOROUS LECTURE
BY JOHN G. SAXE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 21.
Subject—FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME.
At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite (by request) from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS McBRIDE" and "THE PRESS."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.
Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE.
Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive experiments.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 3 17 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS { Adults.....50 cents
Children, under twelve years.....25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS at CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, including Supper, $1.
All interested in the efforts of this society to complete their church edifice are invited to be present. 3 16 3t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870.
The act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants and others selling Liquor by less measure than one quart shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
The Licenses will be issued as follows:—
The 15th and 16th of March—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 26th wards.
The 17th, 18th, and 19th of March—5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards.
The 21st and 22d of March—11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th wards.
The 23d and 24th of March—15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards.
The 25th and 26th of March—19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d wards.
The 28th and 29th of March—23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th wards.
JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
3 18 3t City Commissioners.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR SICKness or other cause who enlisted after April 15, 1861, and before July 22, 1861, will receive the bounty now due them, or their heirs, on making an *immediate application* either in person or letter, to the GENERAL COLLECTION AGENCY, ROBERT S. LEAGUE AND COMPANY, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All advice and information given cheerfully free of all charge. 3 16 3trp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £4,000,000
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT sts., Philadelphia.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitiate* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfinished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 20t

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.
FINE CLOTHING.
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
The balance of our heavy stock will be disposed of at such low prices that purchasers would find it to their advantage to supply themselves with Fine Clothing for next Fall and Winter.
Spring Overcoats, $5·00.
Spring Overcoats, $10·00.
Spring Overcoats, $14·00.
Spring Overcoats, $16·00.
Spring Overcoats from $5·00 to $30·00.
Coachmen's Coats
For Spring and Summer.
Coachmen's Coats
Of all descriptions.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW PATTERNS.
NEW PATTERNS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
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The Business Man's Paper!!

"When a business man reaches the point where he thinks he cannot spare any time to examine sources of financial and commercial information, he may conclude that his business is not well managed.

"When a business man finds himself in a financial situation so embarrassing that he cannot afford to possess every publication that would throw more light upon his business transactions, he should not delay an hour, but arrange at once with an auctioneer to close out his stock to the highest bidder."—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

THE

COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

"PRICE CURRENT"

Contain Reliable Reports

OF THE

MARKETS

AS WELL AS

The Latest News

FROM THE

Oil, Gold, and Silver Regions,

AND THE

LETTER-SHEET PRICE CURRENT,

WHICH IS INVALUABLE FOR CORRESPONDENCE,

ARE PUBLISHED

WEEKLY,
SEMI-WEEKLY, and
DAILY

BY

STEPHEN N. WINSLOW & SON

No. 241 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE COMMERCIAL LIST

IS

The Best Medium of Communication between the Merchants and Manufacturers of the City of Philadelphia

AND THE

Country Merchants, Farmers, Planters, Millers, Mechanics, and Hotel-Keepers.

It Meets the Eye of Every Business Man.

ADVERTISE IN IT!!!

Curious Facts About Suicide.

It has been maintained by some writers that suicide increases with the intellectual growth of a people, and is unknown to the savage and uneducated races—in fact, might be used to measure the intellectual capacity of a people. Among the aborigines of this country, Australia, and Africa, suicide is almost unknown. It is also very rare among Mohammedans. Dr. Oppenheim, a distinguished German traveller, and author of a work on Turkey, met with only three cases of suicide during his extensive travels through the Ottoman Empire; and two of these were Christians, the third a renegade Christian. European countries do, indeed, afford some color to the intellectual theory of suicide. Spain, far behind all other European countries in modern progress, shows very few cases of suicide; while among the Italians suicide, which, previous to the late revolution, was a thing almost unknown, has now become, comparatively speaking, quite frequent. This does not surprise us, as it is well known that suicide becomes common after revolutions.

During the great Revolution in France (1789–1800), the number who committed suicide was enormous, especially among the nobility and better classes. When we recollect the torture of the reign of terror, the intense mental suffering caused by the loss of relatives and friends as well as fortune, it becomes easy to account for the frightful increase of suicide. This is equally true, but not to the same extent, of all revolutions.

Statistics show the Germans to be the most suicidal people in Europe; France comes next on the list; England third, while the Irish are the least suicidal people in Europe. The late Professor Graves, of Dublin, many years ago drew attention to the influence of seasons on crime, the periodical recurrence of certain crimes with certain seasons, as well as the greater prevalence of the greatest of crimes—suicide—during the summer months, while crimes against property prevailed during th winter and spring. The investigations of Esquirol at the Saltpetriere, and those of other European inquirers, show this statement to be in the main correct. To account for this, many theories have been advanced, a few of which we will mention and discuss in the order in which they are now generally accepted. The physical condition of the air, including the quantity of moisture and drought, terrestrial magnetism, and the electrical condition, tend to react on the mind, render us less capable of resisting immoral influences—which, perhaps, in our own day derive additional support from the theory now generally received that nervous force is an allotropic condition of electricity—as ozone is of oxygen—and a cause, a very frequent cause, of epidemics. Should this theory prove to be correct it will explain a great deal in times past, and afford doctors an excellent opportunity to rid themselves of the *bete noir* of their profession. Few, if any, now doubt the important part terrestrial magnetism and the electrical condition of the air play in the cause of disease in plants as well as animals. The influence of imitation has also had at all times a wonderful influence in increasing or diminishing the number of suicides, and very many curious facts are adduced to prove the correctness of this statement. It was noticed in England, after the death of the Conservative statesman, Lord Castlereagh, by suicide, that very many persons destroyed themselves in the same way. And in Paris, at the Hotel des Invalides, one of the pensioners committed suicide, and was followed by seven others. The dark corridor was lighted, the post from which the hanging took place removed, when no more suicide took place. In this case, no doubt, imitation was the principal cause.

Among cities, London has by far the largest number of suicides in proportion to its population; in the Westminster district—and we now copy from English statistics—the proportion was one in every six thousand three hundred and seventy-nine of the population. A careful study of European statistics shows the curious fact that married men are less liable to commit suicide than single, while the reverse holds good of females, a fact that might be used with some force against those who advocate celibacy. In proportion to the population, suicide is shown to be more common in large cities than in towns or country: but this can be readily accounted for when we recollect that cities are the hiding-places of those who commit crime; and we know the massing together of large numbers of people tends to demoralize; also, that, of those who commit suicide, many, coming from the country with bright hopes, meet with disappointment, and end their lives in despair. The statements of French and English writers go to prove that the greatest number of suicides take place in June, July, and August, while November, December, and January have the lowest numbers. A careful study of the statistics published by the city of Boston proves the correctness of this statement. The statistics were first published in 1849, and have been issued annually since, with the exception of the years 1860–'61—in all, nineteen years—but, as there was no distinct registration of males and females till 1854, we have in reality only fourteen years to draw our conclusions from. The register does not furnish us information as to married or single, an omission which prevents us from proving the relative frequency of suicide in the two conditions of life. The number of males was a little less than two-thirds of the whole number; females, a little over one-third. The largest number of suicides occurred in June, one-third more than November; next in order, May and July; the lowest number in February, and next in order December and January. This proves the correctness of Graves' statement, and shows it to be something more than coincidence. From March the number increased, till it reached the maximum in June, when the ratio began to diminish.

The whole number of suicides for fourteen years is: of males, one hundred and twenty-nine; females, forty-seven; and for nineteen years, inclusive, males and females, two hundred and fourteen. The reports for 1860-'61 are wanting. The latter would be of especial interest, as showing the influence the war had on suicide; but, as the number of men who became soldiers during the first year of the war was comparatively small, we can perhaps draw a truer inference from the reports for the year 1862 and the subsequent years. There is a very perceptible diminution in the number of suicides for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, compared with the three years preceding the war, showing that the war diminished rather than increased the number, or it may be by diminishing the source from which the main supply came—the males. The largest number of suicides in any year was in 1858—the year following the financial panic—when the proportion was one to every seven thousand six hundred and eighty-two of the population, and one to every one hundred and eighty-five of the whole number of deaths; the lowest number was in 1863, about one to every eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-four of the population, and one in every five hundred and twenty-two of the whole number of deaths. These reports go to prove the incorrectness of English writers, as it is shown that in 1858, when suicide was most frequent, the proportion was one to every seven thousand six hundred and eighty-two of the population; while in London the *average* proportion was one in every six thousand three hundred and seventy-nine of the population; and almost three times the number for the year 1863, when it reached the lowest number—one to every eighteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four. It shows that suicide is not more common in Boston or New York than in most European cities, and that it has not increased since the close of the late war, as we might expect when such large numbers of men were let loose, whose habits and ways of living were so completely changed by active warfare.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—The Boston *Post* inquires why a star who receives $500 a night should need support. We do not know, unless having himself taken apart, he thinks it unsafe for him to appear in many pieces unless he is upheld by the entire strength of the company.

—A Boston lady complains that a sweet-tempered dyspeptic, a little too spiritual for this world, and a little too material for the next, and who, therefore, seems always hovering between the two, is the accepted type of female loveliness with men. But at length she exclaims triumphantly that beautiful women, whatever may be said, never find warmer admiration nor more reverent homage than that rendered to them in secret by their own sex.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—The City Directory for the year 1870 is now being served to subscribers at the extraordinary low rate of $4 per copy, though how such a work can be got up for such a price rather startles us. It is a thick, close bound volume of 1716 pages, on which are recorded the names and the occupations of nine-tenths of the people of Philadelphia; a full list of streets, lanes, alleys, courts, etc., are also given, together with the official registry of the city. The volume is a decided improvement upon its predecessor of 1869, it being almost entirely free from advertisements, and of a size which renders the handling of it easy and not a matter of labor. The compiler, Mr. Costa, has prepared the work with remarkable accuracy, and the book may be pronounced almost perfect. It is to be obtained at No. 20 S. Fifth street.

FINE ART SALE.—The entire collection of Oil Paintings belonging to J. E. McUlees, Esq., will be offered at public sale on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 18 and 19, without reserve, embracing 180 Landscapes, Marines, Fruit, Figures, etc. The following eminent artists are represented:—J. Hamilton, E. Moran, Sheridan Young, Rothermel, Bonfield, Herring, W. E. Winner, W. H. Weisman, A. Gerlach, Barry Owen, Reed, Prof. Brignor, Prof. Hilliard. The lovers of fine arts should avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—
Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824
Chesnut street.
Prices reduced.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

WE pay strict attention to Carpets, making up, and putting down old and new ones, with a guarantee of low prices. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie today in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it. } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facil-
☞ Postscript. } ities.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Sansom.

MARRIED.

FAUNCE—TACKMAN.—On February 24, by the Rev. James E. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM H. FAUNCE to Miss ELIZA P. TACKMAN, all of this city.

MATHERS—MALCOLM.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of Mr. J. D. Kyd, uncle of the bridegroom, by Rev. R. R. Beadle, D. D., of Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. WILLIAM S. MATHERS to Miss ELIZABETH S. MALCOLM, both recently of Arbroath, Scotland.

DIED.

CONWAY.—On the 15th instant, JOHN H. CONWAY, son of the late John and H. A. Conway, aged 21 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, from No. 244 Union street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ‡‡

GALLAHER.—On the evening of March 16, Mrs. M. A. GALLAHER, wife of the late Dr. William Gallaher, of Mantua, West Philadelphia.
Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

LEHMAN.—On the 15th instant, MARGARET, wife of William H. Lehman, in the 45th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 2, Masonic Ladies, and Hiram Temple, No. 16, of the Masonic Fte, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Main street, Chesnut Hill, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WARDLE.—On Thursday, the 17th instant, RICHARD C. WARDLE.
The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1535 Spring Garden street, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. **

WILSON.—On the 16th instant, THEODORE WILSON, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1906 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. ‡‡

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, of the valuable Hotel property at Atlantic City, known as THE NEPTUNE HOUSE. Sale on the premises at 12 M. Terms easy.
J. R. POWELL, Assignee,
3 17 3t* No. 108 Locust Street, Camden.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
MARCH COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 1 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.
Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. 1 31

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
For the sale of their Pens,
This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*
Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the
MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 JOHN St., New York.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.
3 14 mwf1m HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mills Burned.

BINGHAMTON, March 18.—The Otsemiage mills in this city, owned by Moore & Myer, caught fire last night, and, together with the machinery, were destroyed. The loss is from $25,000 to $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $28,000.

Death of G. C. Verplanck.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, a well-known author, politician, and philanthropist, died at his residence in Fourteenth street this morning, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 17, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	15,963 18
From Port Carbon	3,957 02
From Pottsville	9 10
From Schuylkill Haven	6,407 03
From Auburn	1,781 02
From Port Clinton	5,692 10
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	1,066 18
From Allentown and Alburtis	379 13
Anthracite Coal for week	35,208 07
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	6,918 16
Total for week paying freight	42,028 03
Coal for Company's use	2,264 10
Total all kinds for week	44,292 12
Previously this year	676,113 15
Total	720,406 03
To Thursday, March 18, 1869	712,387 12

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf1 TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices.
Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to L. O. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
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THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

From the very interesting article entitled "The Negro in the South," by Edward A. Pollard, we make the following extract. Whatever else may have been said about Mr. Pollard, he has never been charged with dishonesty, and his convictions, however erroneous, have undoubtedly been sincere. In this straightforward and manly paper he shows that he is capable of changing his convictions and of acknowledging the change frankly, and his opinions as to the present status of the negroes at the South, and their future prospects are therefore worthy of attention:—

The writer has to confess that he was educated in that common school of opinion in the South that always insisted on regarding the negro as specifically inferior to the white man—a lower order of human being, who was indebted for what he had of civilization to the tuition of slavery, and who, taken from that tuition, was bound to retrograde and to relapse into barbarism and helplessness. The writer was even advanced in this school. He had been fond of writing his opinions on the subject—that the negro was an inferior species of humanity; that by the employment o his imitative faculties he had obtained his maximum of civilization in the condition of slavery; and that to emancipate him would be to put him on the high road to ruin. Educated thus to disesteem the negro, yet always having a compassionate interest in him—admiring in him his extraordinary qualities of humor and tenderness, indulging a number of poetic fancies in him, grown by education and habit sentimental towards him, yet constantly insisting that he was a poor, intellectually helpless creature, who never could get along outside the leading-strings of slavery—the writer was prepared to witness with pity what the whole South arranged itself to see—the misfortune and inevitable decline of the negro from the moment his emancipation was declared.

The South has seen no such thing. Whatever may be the vanity of opinion which compels men to persist in error, or yet more frequently to be silent under conviction, the writer comes sharply before the public with this confession, that his former views of the negro were wrong, that the results of emancipation especially have been the reverse of his expectations—a surprise the force of which he can neither resist nor contain. So keen has been that surprise that from the very intensity of it the writer is moved to communicate it to the public. He feels more like exclaiming, "A discovery!" than writing in any more deliberate mood of the proofs he has obtained concerning the new condition of the negro. It is that this singularly questionable creature has shown a capacity for education that has astonished none more than his former masters; that he has given proofs of good citizenship which are constantly increasing; that his development since emancipation is a standing surprise to candid observers among the Southern whites themselves; that his condition since then has been on the whole that of progress, and in the face of difficulties that would soon have tested and broken down that progress had it been factitious or dishonest; and that, so far from being a stationary barbarian or a hopeless retrograde, the formerly despised black man promises to become a true follower of the highest civilization, a new object of interest to the world, and an exemplary citizen of the South.

Every year since the conclusion of the war I have been in different parts of the South; I have conversed with all classes of people there; I have enjoyed the conditions of a good observer. I have observed the remarkable good order in civil life which the negro has maintained since he was emancipated; I have seen that he is sober, law-abiding—that he has gone into his new condition with an adaptation little less than wonderful; I have witnessed the zeal with which the black people are availing themselves of the schools and means of education; I have observed in Southern cities the animated daily routes of their children to the schools; I have noticed the industry of the negro—its steady, undeniable increase in the South; I have wondered at the remarkable thrift by which he has obtained from his scanty wages not only a livelihood, but a degree of comfort and a decency of dress such as he had never known before; I have been pleased to see his manifestations of self-respect, the pride shown in dress and manners; and, above all, I have found in him a sense of importance and responsibility conceived from the idea that he is on trial before the world. The results of these observations I have put against the weight of a theory that had formerly persuaded me of the hopeless defect of the the negro, and his worthlessness as a subject for intellectual experiment—the old ultra slaveholders' theory that negroes without masters are cannibals all; and the consequence is simply that I have decided to follow after the evidence of my eyes rather than to pursue farther the ingenuity of speculations.

On the conclusion of the war the emancipation of the negro was regarded by the Southern people as chief among the terrors that were to be inflicted upon them by the loss of the struggle. It had been habitually painted as the most dreadful feature in that death's-head of "Subjugation" which for years had been held up in Confederate newspapers to nerve to desperation the arms of the South. The common representation was that the negro, wild and intoxicated by a change of condition so sudden and vast, would be no longer manageable; that he would go through the South murdering and plundering, taking revenge on his former taskmasters; or that, less violent, he would die and rot in the byways, a nuisance and an eyesore, until his own vices had consumed him, or until the animosity of race had expunged him from the face of the earth. How have all these raw-head-and-bloody-bones stories now disappeared, even from the imagination of the South! The negro has been seen to accept his great and sudden gift of liberty with a sobriety and a moderation that history will be surprised to record, since it is without example, so far as I know, of a people thus surprised by a change of condition as radical as can be possibly imagined, whose fortune did not hurry them into some excesses. What of promise there was in the negro was immediately shown when he accepted without violence, and even without vanity, the gift of his freedom; going into his new place with a facility of adaptation at which we have not yet ceased to wonder, taking up with quiet thankfulness his new career; and even so little disturbed by the conceit of his new condition that to-day it is the common testimony in the South that the white people suffer no more from the insolence of the blacks than they did in the days of slavery. History owes here an extraordinary tribute to the negro for his conduct on an occasion so trying. He has accepted his liberty with a self-possession, a decorum and a facility that some of the most cultivated and polite nations might envy in an emergency where such good fortune had been imposed upon them. The promise which he has given in conduct so wise and moderate I believe he is now fulfilling by his steady improvement in his new condition; and that, too, in the face of difficulties which have put his capacities of developing himself to the severest test. In short, the negro in the South is fulfilling the expectations of his friends; surprising those who, wishing him well, had yet pitifully distrusted him in his new career; and giving the very best answers to his detractors in those quiet proofs of progress which make but little noise of self-assertion, but against which no misrepresentation, no matter how violent and persistent, can long prevail.

There are some large, appreciable facts in the condition of the negro in the South which go to check the too common habit of the newspapers to make unproved, reckless assertions concerning him. They afford some light on a subject which covers an extensive ground, which has but few statistical guides, and on which a speculative class of writers, taking advantage of the supposed absence of any facts capable of proof, have imagined that they might impose almost anything upon the credulity of the public. Thus I have been repeatedly told in a loose way that the negro in the South will not work, that he is hopelessly lazy, that his idea of freedom is to live without labor, etc. This is a common charge against the negro: it is easily made in general terms, but happily the assertion may be brought under the dominion of some general facts which go to test its truth, and to show what prejudice and exaggeration have dictated this reproach.

There is some flippancy about this reproach which has at last become tiresome. Nor are the sources from which it commonly comes very highly recommended to us for the qualities of censorship. There are, I regret yet dare to say, many thousands of lazy white persons in the South, loafing on street corners and drinking whisky, perpetually talking of "enterprise" coming down South—as if said enterprise was something to be brought to them in a box and opened in their midst—the day Virginia is admitted into the Union, or some other event happens, who are exceedingly ready and apt to declaim on the laziness of the "cussed niggers." Now I do not believe that the negro is, or ever will be, a model of industry. His temperament is tropical. But I do say that, notwithstanding his disadvantages of nature and all other disadvantages (and they are many), the negro has shown since his emancipation an industry that is extraordinary; that is constantly, daily increasing, both in volume and discipline; that has supplied him with comforts that he never knew before; that has enabled him to build churches and to found charitable institutions of his own; that has kept him better clothed than he was in his former condition; and that exhibits its results to-day in the vast bulk of the agricultural products of the South.

From "Two Old Heads," by Grace Greenwood, we take the following sketch of the son of the Charlotte and Albert of Goethe's "Werther:"—

THE CHEVALIER.

Among our visitors in Rome during the winter of 1853 was an elderly German gentleman, of good family and much refinement and culture, but of a peculiarly quaint appearance, and with a manner of childlike simplicity and kindliness. This was the Hanoverian minister, Mr. Kestner, best known in society as "The Chevalier." To those who knew our friend well he unfolded a character of rare purity and freshness, of a genuine old-fashioned, chivalric type; but to strangers, the smiling, dapper little minister was only interesting from some romantic antecedents and associations. He was the son of the Charlotte and Albert of Goethe's "Werther"—the son of noble parents, strangely misrepresented by that fascinating but morbid romance, whose immense popularity ninety years ago, and whose influence on the life and literature of Europe, are so difficult for us at this day to understand. It was doubtless the subtle power, the ineffable element of genius, which redeemed its unwholesome sentimentalism, gave a melancholy grace to unholy passion, and to disloyalty an almost heroic pathos. But this can scarcely account for the immediate and powerful hold which not the story alone, but the spirit and philosophy of the story, took on the heart and imagination of all classes of readers. It must be that the book answered to a strange want, a fierce craving of the age. The soil must have been ready for the seed. True, the romance precipitated many a domestic tragedy, and made suicide epidemic; but the elements and conditions were all there, in the social life of that seething and stormful age. Goethe's biographer says of it:—"Perhaps there was never a fiction that so startled and enraptured the world. Men of all kinds and classes were moved by it. It was the companion of Napoleon in Egypt: it penetrated into China."

The true story of Werther, Albert, and Charlotte remained almost unknown beyond the circle of their personal friends for eighty years, until the appearance of Mr. Lewes' "Life of Goethe;" though, indeed, Mrs. Kemble, in her "Year of Consolation," gave some account of it, received from the Chevalier, whom she knew in Rome, and calls her "charming and excellent friend."

"Werther," apparently the simplest of all romances in construction, is really a curious piece of biographical mosaic. Goethe himself furnished but a portion of the traits, sentiments and experiences of the hero from his own life; from another real character—weaker, more melancholy, and more unfortunate—he filled out the portrait and borrowed the tragedy. Charlotte is also two in one (herself and Madame H——), while Albert is only half himself—a good beginning, a "lame and impotent conclusion." Lewes describes Kestner at twenty-four as a quiet, orderly, cultivated man, possessing great magnanimity, and a dignity which is in nowise represented in the Albert of Werther. The correspondence shows him to have been something more—a rarely noble, generous man, loving and loyal; as far removed as can be imagined from the hard, jealous, sullen Albert of the last half of the romance. He was the dear friend of Goethe, whom he loved with passionate enthusiasm, feeling all the charm of his wondrous genius and beauty, and foreseeing his greatness.

Charlotte Buff of Wetzlar was betrothed to Kestner before she met his brilliant friend, the young Dr. Johann Wolfgang Goethe, poet and philosopher. The scene of their first meeting was accurately given in the novel—little brothers and sisters, bread and butter, and all:—

"Werther had a love for Charlotte
Such as words could never utter.
Would you know how first he met her?
She was cutting bread and butter."

Goethe certainly fell in love with Charlotte after his poet fashion; and little wonder, for she was doubtless a charming creature—bright, joyous, sympathetic, and not too intellectual; but Goethe's love was evidently a harmless if not quite an innocent sentiment. It was held in check by his strong will and his sense of honor, and even more, perhaps, by Lotte's steadfast loyalty and serene dignity. It was yet far from a Platonic attachment, calm and cool and wise: it was warm and tender and foolish enough, but impassioned rather than passionate—ideal and imaginative, a luxury of sensibility and fancy. The woman was not the need of his great life, but to love her was the necessity of his genius. The man could forego her, but the artist made royal claim to as much of her as he required for his great plan; for, as he said, "'Werther' must, must be."

The three friends—a wonderful triad—lived on in the closest intimacy for some two years, Goethe's affection bringing no disquietude to Kestner, no shadow of reproach upon his Lotte. The poet-lover even furnished the wedding-ring, and afterwards offered to stand godfather for their first boy, who was named for him.

About the time of little Wolfgang's birth, Goethe wrote to his mother, "I will soon send you a friend who has much resemblance to me, and I hope you will receive him well: he is named Werther."

Kestner says:—"As soon as the book was printed, he sent us a copy, and thought we should fall into raptures with it."

But he had wofully miscalculated. The hapless pair felt their faithful affection for their friend, their love for each other, the privacy of their home, all profaned. Charlotte was inexpressibly grieved—Albert was outraged. So, in acknowledging the book, they wrote to their great friend in a strain of sorrowful surprise and reproach, which first revealed to him the astonishing blunder he had made. Before this he had but waited for their glad approval to crown his fame, as the wreath for the intoxicating wine-cup of his success. He was exulting in the royal immortality he had bestowed upon them in return for their humble love and fealty. Had he not made his faithful Albert a marked and envied man as the possessor of that peerless heroine of romance? Had he not embalmed Charlotte's amiable name in the tears and sighs of admiring thousands? But the perverse Kestner saw little glory in being identified with that "miserable creature of an Albert," the husband of a woman who looks with sentimental indulgence, with tender smiles and naive blandishments, on the passion of a false friend, and for whom that false friend sighs and poetizes and maddens till he blows his unhappy secret and his brains out together. The prudish Charlotte felt that those sighs and tears of voluptuous pity and passion would breathe on her pure fame a nameless taint that must ever cling to it—not embalming, but withering.

For his part, Goethe showed how truly great he was by taking to heart their sad complaint, acknowledging his error, and humbly and passionately entreating their pardon. And they forgave him, and tried to forget it, but the world would not let them. They lived ever after in the glare of their questionable glory. The privacy and dignity of the old life never returned. The faith of the constant husband was not as contagious as the morbid romance of the novel.

Poor Madame Kestner, a modest, sensitive little woman, saw her double, so like yet so cruelly unlike, everywhere, in every language and in every form. She was sung, and painted, and carved, and baked in china, and wrought into tapestry, and stitched into embroideries. She stood in perpetual mourning at the tomb of Werther in doleful prints; she simpered in her ball dress on tea-trays, and swung on sign-boards cutting bread and butter for hungry travellers. She must have felt like a poor little bird spitted alive on the diamond-pointed pen of the great novelist.

The loyal friendship between the three never wholly died out, but the old intimacy was not renewed. Indeed, Madame Kestner never again met Goethe till she was in her sixtieth year, a widow and the mother of twelve children, when she visited him at Weimar. What a meeting that must have been!

Charlotte has been described as a very charming old lady, lively and gracious; so the majestic old poet had not to blush as he recalled the admiration of his youth.

Our friend the chevalier had in his possession nearly all of the letters pertaining to the publication of "Werther," as well as much of the preceding and succeeding correspondence between Goethe and his parents. Mr. Lewes has made free use of these interesting letters; and it is pleasant to know, even at this late day, that the real Charlotte was not only an admirable daughter, sister, and friend, but a loving wife and a noble mother; that she was always worthy to cut bread and butter for innocent children; that she had none of the weak sensibility and sentimentality of the heroine of Werther, who so daintily dallies with sin and demurely plays with fire, and whose rashness is only equalled by her cowardice.

The Chevalier had a profound and tender respect for the memory of his father, the noblest of all the early friends of Goethe; while of his mother, the sweetest of all the loves of the great poet, he spoke to familiar friends more and more frequently and fondly as he grew old, and felt himself nearing her day by day. Whenever I saw him there arose in my mind a fair vision of a lovely German maiden in a "plain white gown with pale pink ribbons," either with a "loaf in her hand" and the little ones around her at home, or joyously dancing an *allemande* with Werther at the ball. Yet as I looked on his pale, withered face, I found it difficult to realize that it had been kissed over and over by the "sweet lips" about which Werther raves, saying, "Could I live one moment on those lips, I would contentedly die the next." It was difficult to think of this grey-haired old diplomat as a flaxen-headed little lad, taking real bread and butter from those benignant hands which have dispensed to multitudes the immortal ideal food from a miraculous loaf that never grows less.

The Chevalier was a favorite among the young, though he had some peculiarities at which they would smile. He was given to airing his English vocabulary in literary circles, and it would not very well bear the exposure. The delicious unconsciousness with which he ventured beyond his depth in political or artistic discussions, and floundered about in a sea of verbal troubles, gave rise to many a quiet laugh in English-Roman society. Young artists were especially drawn toward him, for he had all a cultivated German's love of art: his heart was unworn and his imagination still tinged with the golden enthusiasms of youth. His influence over these young men seemed always for good; he certainly drew them by no unworthy charm, held them by no selfish interest, for he was not rich, and his habits of life were quiet and simple. They treated him and spoke of him almost as one of their fellows: they even played off upon him harmless little jokes; but that they had for him genuine affection and respect was proved when in the bright, sudden spring, the time when all Italy longs to be aboard, the lonely old Chevalier was taken ill. Then these fine young fellows stayed faithfully beside him. He had been for some time failing, so the end was not long in coming. He did not dread it or shrink from it. He bowed to the old, old law of nature: he accepted the inevitable, not with the cold stoicism of the philosopher, nor yet merely with the unquestioning submission of a child, but with the dignity of a brave Christian gentleman.

One morning he was raised by gentle hands to look out for the last time over the hills and gardens, palaces and ruins, of that grand old city. Then, doubtless, his thoughts passed far away, over that lovely alien clime, to the dear Fatherland, to the old home—to the still churchyard in Wetzlar, perhaps, where Charlotte and Albert sleep side by side. It may be that he felt that beloved father and mother, gifted with a better immortality than erring earthly genius can bestow, near him then—they again young, and he so old!

At the last his courageous unselfishness, his delicate considerateness, were most touchingly shown. After taking leave of his "dear boys," one by one, with loving words and gentle advisings, after giving to them kind messages for all his good friends in Rome, he said, "Now, my dear young gentlemen, I know it is not a pleasant thing to see an old man die; will you do me the kindness to step into my study and remain there for half an hour?—then you may return. Adieu! adieu!"

They did as he desired: they sat, quite silent, watching the clock on the mantel as it ticked off those sad minutes, during which no sound came from the chamber of the dying man. When at last they rose and softly reentered that room, they saw the slender, familiar form extended, perfectly straight, the white hands clasped on the breast, the kindly eyes closed. The Chevalier was dead!

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay a Bill of Malcolm Macfarian, M. D.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Malcolm Macfarian, M. D., for extracting a pistol ball from the right leg of Policeman William Hodges, and extracting a similar ball from the chest of Policeman H. S. Stiles, October 14, 1868, and professional attendance afterwards, and the warrant for said appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Place Decatur Street on the Plan of the City.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Surveyor be instructed to have Decatur street, from the Bristol turnpike to Mill street, in the Twenty-third ward, placed on the plan of the city, provided that there shall be no expense to the city in so doing.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Erye street and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets, to wit:—Eyre street, from Girard avenue to Wildey street; Almenda street, from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue, in the Eighteenth ward; Kensington avenue, from Albert street to Ann street, in the Nineteenth ward; Church street, Manayunk, in the Twenty-first ward; Budd street, from Haverford road to Allen street, in the Twenty-fourth ward; and on Ninth street, from Dauphin street to Germantown avenue, in the Twenty-eighth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

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FARREL, HERRING & CO.

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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 834 WALNUT Street.

3 11 fm6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
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$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4796. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731 67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

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JOHN B. COPE.

ENGLISH NATURALIZATION BILL.

One Happy Result of Reverdy Johnson's Mission to England—Nature of the Bill and the Evils it is Designed to Obviate.

From the London Times.

A time will probably arrive when the case of Don Pacifico will have faded out of memory even more than that of the Captain Jenkins whose alleged wrongs drove Walpole into war with Spain, and men will read with surprise that we blockaded the port of a friendly power to assert the money claims of a person of uncertain faith, uncertain parentage, and uncertain race. In days not long past it was enough for a man to claim British nationality to receive British protection almost without inquiry. An assumption so arbitrary could not last. We were content to enrol among the subjects of the English Crown all who desired to be considered English subjects. Our kinsmen in the United States, faithfully following the principles of the English Constitution, were ready to do the same. A conflict became at once theoretically possible, and nothing was wanting but the opportunity for it to break forth. An English subject migrated to the States and became a resident there. Was he an Englishman or an American? Upon principle he ought to be recognized by the two nations as a member of both, and yet each of them refused to entertain the suggestion that he could by any possibility be regarded as a citizen of the other. The American law was the same as the English law, and the two agreed in being contradictory. If we asserted, as we did, the essential maxim, "*Nemo potest exuere patriam*," how could we pretend to confer on a stranger the privileges of citizenship unless we were ready to allow, as we were not, that the duties of citizenship were local, so that a man might be responsible to the United States for the fulfilment of civic duties at New York, and to the United Kingdom in Dublin? The American civil war precipitated difficulties which had long been felt to be imminent, and the mission of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, otherwise unfruitful, brought about the settlement of the disputed question embodied in the bill read a second time in House of Lords yesterday. There is fortunately no room for dispute over the principle of the Naturalization bill. The disposition of mankind to fight over impossible questions may not have disappeared, but it has certainly diminished. Lord Derby acknowledged the necessity of the measure when he declared last night that the old rule affirming that it is impossible to shake off the nationality of origin had become obsolete and impracticable. Nothing less could, of course, be expected from Lord Derby. The Royal Commission on the naturalization laws, whose recommendations are embodied in the bill, was appointed when he was Foreign Secretary. The protocol with the United States on the subject was negotiated between him and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Lord Clarendon again was chairman of the commission. Party feeling had thus been effectually excluded from the subject. It may be added that the national judgment must unanimously approve the conclusion implicitly sanctioned by both the great parties of the State. The French Code provides that the child of French parents, born in France, is French, but the child of foreign residents, born in France, must elect his nationality when he becomes of age. The true settlement of the difficulty is found in the principle of this last provision, although we believe no country has hitherto been consistent enough to accept it in its logical results. Nationality is a matter of choice, subject to this simple proviso, that no man, whether naturalized or not, can reside in a country and enjoy the benefits of its social organization without contributing in a proportionate degree to its cost. This is the substance of the bill now before Parliament. It allows foreigners to become English if they choose; it allows English to become foreigners if they choose; while it provides that the change shall not operate to deprive a foreign state of its subjects unless by consent. It admits aliens to hold property in the United Kingdom as if they had been natural born subjects. Lord Derby said yesterday that theoretical objections might be raised against this provision, but the suggestion that large portions of the soil might be held by persons who are not citizens of the country is justly described as theoretical. An alien who has resided five years in the country, and purposes to remain a resident, may apply for and obtain a certificate of naturalization here, subject to the exception that the certificate shall be invalid in the country of his origin, unless it be recognized as of force there. We receive, therefore, all foreigners who wish to become Englishmen, and are permitted by their native Governments to absolve themselves from their original duties of allegiance. We accord the liberty we claim, and something more. Any British subject naturalized elsewhere ceases to be a British subject; but, if he has been naturalized before the passing of the bill without any intention of denuding himself of the privileges of his origin, he may, within two years of grace allowed him, claim to retain the status of a British citizen, although in such case his claim is not to be of any force in the country where he has become naturalized, unless that country consents to recognize it. The choice of nationality thus conceded renders of little importance the question as to the status of wives and children. The bill provides that they shall follow the nationality of the husband and parent, the same liberty being granted to them as to him to elect, when they are emancipated by widowhood or by attaining adult years, the nationality they desire to retain.

Home Amusements.

What the republic needs at this moment is more home training, home amusements, home education and culture; and until fathers and mothers can be convinced of the necessity for these requisites, and urged into the adoption of them, the carnival of dissipation and crime will not abate, the young will go astray as they are now doing, and people will hold up their hands in horror at the degeneracy of the age. The youth of the United States go to perdition more frequently from neglect at home than from any other cause. The mechanic thinks he has not time to look after the habits of his children. He clothes them, feeds them, sends them to schools, and to the Sunday School. Perhaps he occasionally drops words of reproof and advice, in which he is joined by his wife; and they call that home training. Now what more does the business man do than the mechanic? Scarcely so much. There is a difference in the quality of the clothes, of the food, and the schooling; but it cannot be said that as a rule he devotes any more time and attention to his children than the artisan. Admitting that the associations of his offspring have the benefits of refined influences, do not daily occurrences prove that moral delinquencies are quite as frequent among the rich as the poor?

But what should be done? We venture to assert that if one half the parents in the United States would give their attention, for the next ten years, to home amusements for the children, amusements which should involve healthful, rational enjoyment, the coming generation would be stronger men and women than those of any preceding generation. As a people we know comparatively little of the philosophy of amusements. Parents discuss politics and fashions, scandal and crime, during their leisure moments at home, while the children sit by, longing for something to amuse them, something to make time pass more pleasantly and rapidly. The latter are sent away to devise their own sports, while fathers and mothers devote themselves to social engagements or personal ease. After a time, the boys find their amusements away from home, perhaps in places of questionable repute; and the girls suddenly assume the airs of young ladies, and devote themselves to late hours, receptions, senseless small talk, and to beaus noted more for their fascinating manners than their good morals. So matters go on quietly, until society is startled by the announcement of unexpected crime or awful disgrace. Such dramas are being enacted every week of the year. Would not parents be repaid by devoting more time to the amusements of home and less to business and social pleasure?

Laconic Letters.

Laconic epistles are naturally suggested by quaint and pithy ones. The name of Dorset reminds me of an amusing correspondence between two noble lords—the date of which I am unable to specify—somewhat in the following terms:—

"My Dear Dorset:—I have just been married, and am the happiest dog alive.
(Signed) "BERKELEY."

Answer:—
"My Dear Berkeley:—Every dog has his day!
(Signed) "DORSET."

Perhaps I ought to state that my authority for this correspondence is a bachelor of more than seventy Summers!

From the same source I have received several other good examples of laconic letters, some of which I shall here introduce:—"A husband to his wife on sailing suddenly for North America:"—

"My Dear Wife:—I am going to North America. Your affectionate husband."

To which she thus replied:—

"My Dear Husband:—I wish you a happy voyage. Your affectionate wife."

A young man when at college addressed his uncle, on whose liberality he entirely depended, as follows:—

"My Dear Uncle:—Ready for the needful. Your affectionate nephew."

To which the uncle replied:—

"My Dear Nephew:—The needful is not ready. Your affectionate uncle."

Mr. James Sibbald, editor of the "Chronicles of Scottish Poetry," was a man of excentricity and humor. For three or four years he resided in London, without letting his Scotch friends know anything of his proceedings, or even where he lived. At last his brother, a Leith merchant, found means to get a letter conveyed to him, the object of which was to inquire into his circumstances, and to ask where he resieed. Sibbald sent the following laconic reply:—

"Dear Brother—I live in So-ho, and my business is so-so. Yours, JAMES SIBBALD."

In the second series of his recent and most interesting work entitled "Half-hours with the Best Letter-writers and Autobiographers," Mr. Charles Knight gives an amusing example of laconic correspondence between Samuel Foote, the Aristophanes of his day, and his unfortunate mother:—

"Dear Sam—I am in prison for debt; come and assist your loving mother. E. FOOTE."

Reply—
"Dear Mother—So am I, which prevents his duty being paid to his loving mother by her affectionate son, SAM. FOOTE."

I lately met with a curious account of a courtship on the other side of the Atlantic, at the end of the seventeenth century, in which a very brief epistle holds a prominent place. In 1693, the Rev. Stephen Mix made a journey to Northampton in search of a wife. He arrived at the Rev. Solomon Stoddard's, and informed him of the object of his visit. Mr. Stoddard introduced him to his six daughters, and then retired. Addressing Mary, the eldest, Mr. Mix said that he had lately settled at Wethersfield, was desirous of obtaining a wife, and concluded by offering his heart and hand. The blushing damsel replied that so important a proposal required time for consideration; and accordingly Mr. Mix left the room in order to smoke a pipe with her father, while she took the case to "avizandum." On her answer being sent for, she requested further time for consideration, and it was agreed that she should send her answer by letter to Wethersfield. In the course of a few weeks, Mr Mix received her reply, which was soon followed by the wedding:—

"NORTHAMPTON, 3d Nov. 1693.
Rev. Stephen Mix: Yes.
MARY STODDARD."

A few years before the death of the Duke of Wellington, a captain in a certain regiment of heavy dragoons, which had been ordered to the Cape, applied to his Grace, as commander-in-chief, for permission to negotiate a transfer to another corps. The Duke merely turned up the corner of the letter and wrote the three significant words, "Sail, or sell," and sent it back to the unfortunate writer.

According to *Punch*, Sir Charles Napier's despatch to the authorities, announcing the capture of Scinda, was cleverly expressed in a single Latin word—to wit, "*peccavi*" (I have sinn'd).

In reply to a touching letter from a lady, announcing the death of her husband, Talleyrand simply wrote:—"Helas! Madame." Not very long afterwards, the same lady wrote to inform him that she had married another husband, an officer in the army, for whose promotion she urgently pleaded. On this occasion the statesman's reply was as brief as before:—"Ho, ho! Madame."—*Seton's Gossip about Letters and Letter-Writers.*

WARMING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—It is greatly to be regretted that we are, remarks the London *Globe*, behind the rest of the world in warming our railway carriages, as in everything else. Mr. Berchan has earned a brilliant ring from the Empress of Russia by the entire success of his plan for warming a whole train of railway carriages without expense. Everybody knows that so great is the heat produced by the friction of the axle trees in the boxes of the wheels of railway carriages that unless they are kept lubricated and cool with a mixture of grease they heat to the extent of setting the wood work of the carriages on fire. A moment's thought might suffice to suggest that a few disks attached to the axletrees of the carriages would by friction with proper apparatus generate enough heat to warm all the carriages pleasantly without appreciable cost; only the wear and tear of material. How comes it that this simple idea has never occurred to any English engineer, or been thought worthy of working out? And how comes it that now when the invention is ready to our hands we do not take advantage of it?

—The New Haven *Journal* attempted to speak of ex-Secretary Seward as a statesman, but the perverse types called him "a waterman."

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	-	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	-	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	-	8:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	-	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	-	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	-	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	- - -	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	- - -	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	-	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	-	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:40 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. These on the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:35, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 6:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:20 A. M., 1:10 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAXES DUE THE STATE.

How the State is Indebted to the City of Philadelphia—Report of the Finance Committee.

The following report of the Finance Committee was yesterday submitted to Councils. It shows a condition of affairs highly gratifying to the citizens of Philadelphia:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen:—The Committee on Finance having had under consideration the matter of the arrears of State taxes due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1869, respectfully report that they through a sub committee visited Harrisburg several times, and after considerable effort obtained a restatement of the account and have succeeded in adjusting the matter and balancing the account for the year 1867 as follows:—

The amount of deficit in State tax, as appeared by the settlement with the Auditor-General, was		$132,786·76
Allowance to the city on State tax	$30,942·21	
Allowance to the city on State penalty	1,547·11	
		32,487·32
Due State of Penna. for the year 1869.. which was liquidated on the ninth day of March, 1870, by payment made by Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., City Treasurer, of $100,278·44.		100,278·44
The above amount of $100,278·44 was realized, to wit:—		
Amount of warrant received from State Superintendent of Public Schools, being the arrears of State School Fund, 1869, due the city and not collected		$42,387·66
Received on account of School Fund for the year 1870		60,000·00
Total amount received from State School Fund for arrears of 1869 and on account of 1870		$102,387·66
Amount paid as above stated		100,278·44
Amount over paid, which sum has been credited to the account of the city of Philadelphia for the year 1870.		2,108·22

It will thus appear that the city has been released through the exertions of your committee of the sum of $32,489·32, besides having balanced the account of the city with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1869.

John Bardsley, Chairman.	John Cochran,
George W. Hall,	A. H. Franciscus,
S. G. King,	A. Kline,
A. S. Hodgdon,	George L. Buzby,
George A. Smith,	John L. Shoemaker.

Mr. Bardsley explained to the Chamber that the sum of $32,489·32 was charged against the city as poll tax. By the passage of the Registry act this tax was abolished, and the attention of the Auditor-General having been directed to the matter, he at once wiped out the sum charged. Mr. Bardsley said the city exhibited in this respect a condition of affairs which has not existed for years.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—Mr. T. Buchanan Reade's picture of "Sheridan's Ride," in which he has sought not only to represent a memorable historical incident but also to embody the spirit of his own fine verses, has excited an unusual interest since it has been on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts. It is visited daily by crowds of people, and it promises to be an attraction for many weeks to come.

At an early hour last evening a reading of the poem was given in the presence of a select company of invited guests, by Mrs. M. Josephine Warren. The acoustic properties of the Academy galleries are not by any means the best, but are much better than there was any reason to expect. Mrs. Warren has a full, rich voice, capable of giving all due expression to the poem, and she read with much earnestness and spirit. She of course labored under many disadvantages in reciting to a critical audience in such a place as the Academy of Fine Arts, where only practice can enable a speaker to so manage the voice that all its tones can be distinctly heard with proper effect; but the experiment was in an eminent degree satisfactory. The reading of the poem with all the animation and fervor that belong to the subject certainly adds to the interest of the picture, which, apart from any merit of its own, has claims upon the regards and admiration of the public as being the work of the writer of one of the most spirited war lyrics of the day.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Logan made a speech of about twenty minutes, in Common Council yesterday, which we tried to report. We had to cave, however. Talk about your stump speeches! Why they were nowhere, alongside of Logan's.

—On and after the first day of May, 1870, no vehicle of burden or traffic will be permitted to pass over the Wissahickon turnpike, within the Park limits, unless the tires upon its wheels are at least six inches broad.

—We would respectfully ask, who paid for the cut for the site for the House of Correction which appeared in a contemporary of yesterday, and also who paid for the papers which were distributed so freely?

—The city is called upon to pay two hundred dollars for a mule which fell on the iron grating covering the water-drain leading from the Court House into Chesnut street. If it is not soon removed the city will be compelled to pay still heavier damages. We have seen several narrow escapes made by pedestrians.

—M. Hall Stanton wants to be Mayor. Stanton is an A No. 1 team, and would no doubt run well.

—Who attended to the Market and Eleventh streets beats while the officers were enjoying Dixie on Monday night?

SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Last night a man entered a drinking saloon at Broad and South streets, and acting rather strangely, soon attracted the attention of some of the inmates. It appears that a couple of them had been reading in the papers a description of the man who murdered the woman Tobin at Woodville, Pa., a few days ago, and comparing it with the visitor's appearance, concluded that he was the man. They accordingly arrested him, and took him before Alderman Flood, who committed him to await a requisition from the authorities of Woodville. He gives his name as Patrick Sweeney.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Antiquarian Society was held last evening, in the hall No. 524 Walnut street, for the purpose of receiving the report of a special committee on the removal of the rooms of the society. The committee reported in favor of changing the present meeting-room to one at Ninth and Walnut streets. The report was accepted. The committee was continued to take charge of the books and other property belonging to the association, and see that they are properly moved to the new quarters.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At an election held last evening, the 17th inst., the following Sir Knights were elected officers of Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, of Camden, N. J., for the ensuing Masonic year, commencing with Good Friday:—

Sir A. B. Frazee, Em. Commander.
Sir I. Layton Register, Generalissimo.
Sir Aaron Ward, Captain-General.
Sir J. W. Wroth, Treasurer.
Sir Charles J. Firing, Recorder.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Monday evening Mr. John G. Saxe will lecture at the Academy of Music on "French Folks at Home," and will recite his poems of "The Proud Miss McBride" and "The Press." Mr. Saxe is too well known as a humorous poet and as an elegant and popular lecturer to need any special commendation in advance. Those who attend at the Academy on Monday evening may be assured of a most attractive entertainment.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EDIFICE, corner of Seventeenth and Filbert streets, has been sold to the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, now worshipping at Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, for $35,000. Next Sunday will be the last service under the old organization. Rev. P. T. Stevenson is the pastor of the Reformers.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Patrick Glacken was yesterday found in McLean's woods, Kensington avenue, near Harrowgate, with his throat cut, and near him was found a razor. The unfortunate man was removed to the Episcopal Hospital. He is supposed to be deranged.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

A Man Beaten and Left to Die in the Street—The Result of a Bar-room Brawl—Rum Its own Punishment.

Since the page of crime has been reopened, it seems as though every day were destined to add some horrible deed thereto. The Wilmer, Foster, and Nagel cases are scarce placed before the eyes of the public ere we are called upon to record the occurrence of another deed of brutality, of crime and blood. This time the scene is laid in the neighborhood of Eighteenth and South streets.

It appears that on Wednesday night Hugh McKinney, aged twenty-seven years, who resided with his mother at No. 2325 Christian street, whilst walking around with a friend, stepped into the drinkery of one Joe Brady, S. E. corner of Eighteenth and South streets. Assembled therein were a crowd of bar-room loafers, who, ripe at any moment for a quarrel, soon found a pretext for creating one with the two visitors. A squabble ensued in the bar-room and was kept up until all hands reached the street, when it was renewed with increased violence. Suddenly the row ceased, and all the participants save one disappeared as though by magic.

A few minutes afterwards an old lady found lying upon the pavement, bleeding, moaning, and horribly bruised and broken, the young man McKinney. She at once rushed into the drinkery, notified the man Brady, and called on him for assistance for the young man, telling him that he was dead. Brady then procured the help of one or two others, and the dying man was conveyed to the residence of his brother, No. 1815 Bainbridge street, where he lingered until last night, when death ended his sufferings. The perpetrators of this deed are yet unknown and at large, but it is to be hoped that Mayor Fox will spare neither means nor time until he has them placed before the bar of justice. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest on the case this afternoon.

A STUNNER.—A stout specimen of humanity, one Charles Larson, residing at No. 510 S. Delaware avenue, was arrested this morning and brought before Alderman Beitler to answer charges growing out of domestic difficulties, engendered by a long and continuous spree. For some past he has been amusing himself at intervals by beating his wife, by offering to cut her head off and bring it to her on a dish, and by stating to her that he intended to act the part of another Prot—t. His physical formation and his unwillingness to comply with the requirements of those who arrested him were such that the services of three policemen and two constables were necessary to persuade him to call at the alderman's office. Not being able to procure bail, he was sent below in default of $2000 bail.

CLOCK MENDING.—Yesterday an individual stepped into the barber shop of one Kline, at Twenty-second and Spruce streets, and desired to know if there was any clock to mend. Mr. Knine answered "none there," but that he had two at his residence that needed repairs. He then engaged the stranger to call at his residence on Monday, giving him the address. The stranger left, and proceeding straight to the place named, told Mrs. Kline that he had been sent there by her husband to fix the clocks. She innocently showed him up into her bedroom, and there left him. Seizing the opportunity, he ransacked the room, and, securing $40 from one of the bureau drawers, descended, bade the woman good day, and departed.

AN IMPOSTOR.—The public are cautioned to keep a look out for a female impostor who is now making the rounds of the city. She is about 25 years of age, thin, light complexion, wears a velvet sack, a white felt hat with maroon trimmings and feather, and a maroon colored dress with three flounces. Yesterday she called on a Mrs. Laycock and represented that she was collecting means to enable a poor woman named Mrs. Lutz, residing at Seventh and Cherry streets, to bury her child. Mrs. Laycock gave her one dollar, all the change she had at the moment, and shortly afterwards sent a girl with five dollars additional to the house named. Of course the girl could find no such house and no such person as Mrs. Lutz.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Some ten days ago a Mrs. McDonald, residing at No. 1511 North Eleventh street, engaged as a servant a colored girl named Emma Roberts, aged about 20 years. All went well until last Friday, when Emma disappeared, and with her several fine dresses and a lot of underclothing. Last night Detective Levy captured Emma at Twelfth and South streets, and on her found pawn tickets for the stolen articles, which have since been recovered. Emma will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

PUGILISTIC.—Some nights ago Sergeant Duffie, of the Seventeenth District force, was attacked at Eleventh and South streets by a gang of roughs, headed by a William Evans, and rather severely handled. The Sergeant stood his ground, however, and succeeded in arresting Evans, who was committed to prison by Alderman Dallas to answer at Court.

MORTALITY.—Early this morning an infant fifteen months old, the child of one of the lodgers in the Third District Station House, died in the cellar on its mother's breast.

The body of an infant was found this morning on the steps of a residence at Sixteenth and Carpenter streets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Ellen Murphy, aged sixty-one years, last evening slipped on an icy pavement on Callowhill street, near the Wire Bridge, and falling, seriously injured one of her ankles. She was removed to her home, twenty-fourth and Biddle streets.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of a Mrs. Moser, Palmer street, below Frankford Road, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon, who forced open a rear door, and stole two silk dresses.

BRUTALITY.—William J. Bruce (it should be Brute) has been held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of cruelly beating the woman he has sworn to protect. Bruce resides at Thirteenth and Vine streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in the house of James Gaston, Ninth street, above Columbia avenue, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

RABID CANINE.—A dog suffering from an attack of hodrophobia was yesterday killed in Aramingo.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	96¼	Pacific Mail Steam.	33½
do. scrip	93¼	Western Union Tele	32⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25½	Toledo & Wabash R.	45
Ph. and Read. R.	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	55⅞
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	85⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	72
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97⅜	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N. W. com.	70⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81⅞	United States	48½
Chi. and R. I. R.	118	Tennessee 6s, new	49⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93⅝	Gold	112¾
		Market heavy.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Stocks unsettled. Money active at 6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109½; do. do. new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 108⅞; do. 1868, 109; 10-40s, 105⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 91⅝; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 27; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97; Erie, 25½; Reading, 96⅜; Adams Express, 61¼; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86⅞; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton firmer, and 500 bales middling uplands sold at 23½c. State and Western Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; winter red Western, $1·25@. Corn scarce and advanced 1c.; new mixed Western, 90@98c.; new yellow Jersey, 99c.@$1·00. Oats firmer; State, 61@62c.; Western, 55@c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $26. Lard steady; steam-rendered, 14@14¾c. Whisky firmer; Western, 99c.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THE ERIE-VANDERBILT LITIGATION.

Fisk, Jr., on the Stand—Never Gave Evidence Before, Except in a Cow Case—Amusing Story of the Flight to Jersey—Nine Weeks Without Taking His Clothes Off, Watching the Money—The Commodore in Negligé Attire.

The trial of the Erie Railway suit against Commodore Vanderbilt was continued yesterday before Judge Barnard, and the cross-examination of Jay Gould was concluded. During its progress, Mr. Beach asked that some direction be now made as to the production of the books of the plaintiff. His Honor knew the history of the order made for their production; they had served notice on the other side to produce certain books; he saw that they had not been produced, and one book which they thought essential had been peremptorily refused. They had prepared a petition to the Court, and as the matter had been suspended, he desired to present it.

Mr. Field objected to the interruption of the trial for the hearing of a motion. It was an *ex parte* application, and should be made in Chambers, not on the trial.

The court (Judge Barnard) stated that, as he understood, his own power was merely to order the company to produce books containing certain accounts or records, or sworn copies of them.

After some discussion the court permitted the petition to be read, which, after setting out the formal proceedings in the matter, states that he is advised as to the purpose of the defense, all records relating to the issue of the stock, its creation, and to the money paid for it and to Mr. Vanderbilt, and to the disposition of it.

The Court held that, so far as the legality of the stock was concerned, it had nothing to do with any issue in the case. The question was very plain whether the officers of the company in making these payments exceeded their power. If they did, then the legal question arises whether the defendant should pay back, it made no matter from what fund the money was derived, provided it came from the Erie Company. In regard to the issue of subsequent stock, they had nothing to do with it in the suit. As to the minutes of the Board of Directors in regard to the settlement, they had a right to that, and also in regard to the minutes of the committee authorizing the suit, they had a right to them, and the Court would make an order directing them to be furnished to the defendant. The rest of the application would have to be denied.

PRINCE ERIE ON THE STAND.

Mr. James Fisk was then called to the stand and was examined by Mr. Field. He spoke with great rapidity, and answered the questions put to him with much readiness and with an air of comicality that kept the crowd of spectators assembled in a state of continuous laughter. He testified—I am a director of the Erie Railway Company, and was in 1868.

Q. Had you any interviews with Vanderbilt in the summer of 1868 in respect to a negotiation between him and the company? A. I had interviews with him; I don't remember the time precisely; it was in the spring or early part of the summer, after we came back from Jersey City; I was absent in Jersey City for a lapse of time—(laughter)—and after my return, I visited the gentleman in company with Mr. Gould.

Q. State what took place at the interview: where it was, who you met, and what was said, A. I went to his house, rung the door bell, was shown into the reception-room below stairs, and was finally invited up to the parlor upstairs; was then told Mr. Vanderbilt wanted me to come into the room back, adjoining his sleeping apartment; we had a conversation there together; I should think a half an hour; it was regarding the matter of settling up the suits which had been in litigation during the winter, and the main part of the information which he seemed to wish to get from me—that is he said to me that he wished to ascertain from me if the matter could be settled; that it seemed to him as if about all the directors in the Erie Railway Company wanted to trade with him; and he wanted to know which was the right man; that he thought I was the one he wanted to see; I told him that if he wanted a good trade he ought to trade with me (laughter); he said he thought I had about as much power as any of them; that the old man, Drew, was no better than a batter pudding, that Eldridge was demoralized entirely, and that there was no head or tail to our concern; I told him that that was my opinion alsa; he entered into a long conversation.

Mr. Beach objected and said the witness must repeat what was said.

FISK'S MEMORY.

Mr. Fisk—I don't know that I could repeat his precise words, and I don't know that I care to, either; I can give it in substance; he told me that while we were in Jersey City, every time that Mr. Drew could get from under our eyes, he would slip away to see him, to get him to say what kink of a trade he would make with the corporation to get it out of its difficulties; that in the first place he had a great deal of talk with Drew in regard to relieving him of some part of the Erie stock he had unintentionally bought; he wished to know of me whether, if he made a trade with Eldridge or Drew, in my opinion it could be carried through the Board of Directors; I told him as nearly as I could what was the understanding in the board, that they had known that he had the stock, and that they meant that he should keep it; I knew that a negotiation had been been going on before our leaving Jersey City, but I was not aware that the transaction had taken such an aspect; he said virtually that he had in the first place made a trade with Drew, but had made up his mind that the board would not sustain Drew; that Eldridge had made him a proposition which he thought if I and Gould would take hold of would be carried through, and then all the litigations would be withdrawn; he carried all the litigations, he said, and if we would take the stock off his hands, and make up his losses, he would lead us to the little place we were most desirous of getting to—that is, peace and harmony; that was the conversation.

Q. What did he say about the litigation? A. He said it all depended upon him as to what was done.

Q. At that meeting you were alone with Vanderbilt; did you then come out of that room? A. Yes, sir, and passed into the room in which Gould was; the conversation then, to a certain extent, was reiterated over.

Q. Do you remember anything that occurred when you and Vanderbilt came out from the bank room?

THE ERIE BEDROOM.

A. I gave you the conversation he had with me in the bedroom; there were also other conversations which I addressed to him; I proceeded to explain to Mr. Vanderbilt the position which I had taken, so far as I was concerned, and also for Mr. Gould, in regard to the entire affairs of the Erie Railway Company, and the manner in which they had been conducted since I was with them, and that he was well aware that I had the best of those in office; that I had presented the matter to the directors in as strong a manner as I possessed; that I had attached Drew's private property; that I knew of the arrangements made to take the money of the corporation and deposit it in his hands, and was well aware that no decent man would submit to any such thing; he said to me that I must always take my position as I found it; that there I was, and that he would keep these blood hounds—referring to Clark and the lawyers—on our track; that he will be —— if he don't keep them after us if we don't take the stock off his hands; I told him that if I had my way I'd be —— (energetically) if I'd take a share off; that he had brought the punishment upon himself, and that he deserved it; this entirely mellowed him down; then he said that the differences could never be brought to a settlement unless we tried to act together; I told him we could act together if he didn't try to rob this corporation; that he was a robber, and that I would not submit to it under any circumstances whatever; that I was dumbfounded and thunderstruck to find on coming into his presence that he admitted engaging in such transactions on the part of our directors.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

THIRD EDITION

SHERMAN AND THE ARMY BILL.

He will Resign if it Passes.

Methodist Conference at Pottsville

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Naval Committee considered the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and heard read the bill which proposes to leave the selection of the new site to the House.

Tennessee Affairs.

The Reconstruction Committee heard the statements of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature about the condition of affairs in that State. They deny that there is any insecurity of life or property, or any conflict between the Governor and the Legislature.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee, with Secretary Boutwell, called upon the President to-day and had a consultation about the Funding bill.

Tariff Bill Debate.

The House has set apart to-morrow for general debate on the Tariff bill.

Startling Rumor.

It is said that, in case the Army bill passes the Senate in the same shape as it passed the House, General Sherman will resign.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the credentials of General Ames, reported the same back, with a resolution, that the gentleman is not eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he had been elected from Mississippi.

Mr. Rice, as a member of the committee, said he did not concur in the report.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to restore to New Orleans the Branch Mint property in that city.

Mr. Sumner proposed the following amendment to the Senate bill No. 658:—

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the fractional currency in the Treasury at the respective dates hereinafter recited shall thereafter be forthwith cancelled and destroyed; that is to say, on and after July 4, 1870, all currency of the denominations of 10 and 15 cents; on and after September 4, 1870, of the denomination of 25 cents; and on and after November 4, 1870, of the denomination of 50 cents; and thereafter no payments from the treasury in fractional parts of a dollar shall be in other than the coin of the United States.

Mr. Fenton presented the following joint resolution:—

Whereas, The commerce of the world, and more especially that of the western hemisphere, renders it important that a ship canal should be constructed across the American Isthmus; and whereas, the Government of the Republic of Mexico has conceded to an American company the privilege of opening interoceanic communication by means of a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and now proposes to add thereto a concession for a ship canal; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the President of the United States shall obtain the assent of the Government of Mexico, then the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail a corps of engineers to make a survey of the summit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to ascertain if there be sufficient water at the summit of said Isthmus for a ship canal, and if it should be found on examination that there is sufficient water, then a complete survey of the Isthmus for a ship canal shall be made from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, together with complete plans, profiles, and estimates for the same, and under such regulations and such provisions as the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall recommend.

The Senate passed the bill incorporating the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church of this city, and the bill to legalize the apportionment of members of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona.

Mr. Abbott addressed the Senate in favor of the bill making an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) suggested that the report the of Committee on the Judiciary against the admission of General Ames as a Senator from Mississippi be taken up to-morrow afternoon as a special order.

Mr. Conkling replied that the Senator overlooked the fact that this was not only a question of privilege, but of high privilege, and overrode all special orders and everything else.

Mr. Wilson offered the following as an amendment he intends to offer to the Georgia bill:—

That in consequence of the illegal, disorganizing, and the revolutionary proceedings of the General Assembly of Georgia, it be and hereby is declared that the term of service of the said General Assembly shall date from the 26th of January, 1870, and shall continue until the persons to be chosen on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1872, as members of the General Assembly of said State, are qualified; provided, that the last clause of the second subdivision of the first section of the third article of the constitution of Georgia in the following words, "The General Assembly may by law change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified," shall never be by any Legislature exercised so as to extend the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the said constitution, and the said General Assembly shall by joint resolution consent to this fundamental condition before this act shall take effect.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. Pomeroy argued that all the governments in Georgia thus far have been provisional, and that there was nothing to show when Mr. Bullock's term expires, because there was nothing to show when his term began.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a resolution of the American Society of Civil Engineers against committing the patronage and influence of the Government to any route for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans until the route of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been fully surveyed.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Garfield, of the citizens of Ohio, asking a donation of $50,000 of the allowance made by Congress for the education of the freedmen of the South in behalf of the Wilberforce University near Xenia, Ohio.

By Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia bookbinders, for a specific duty of at least twenty-five cents per pound on imported books.

By Mr. Bowen, of merchants and underwriters of Charleston, South Carolina, against the abolition of pilotage fees.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported last Friday from the Committee on Patents, allowing an application for further extension of the patent of Robert Burns Goodyear, originally granted March 13, 1849, for inventions in power-looms.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) opposed the whole system of selecting certain inventions and having them extended an undue length of time, and hoped the House would cease giving encouragement to combinations and monopolies. The bill was defended by Mr. Jenckes, chairman of the Committee on Patents, and then, on motion of Mr. Washburn (Wis.), was laid on the table.

Bills allowing applications for extension of patents were reported by Mr. Jenckes, and passed in the following cases:—Joseph Rodefers, patent for improvement in bedstead fastenings; John Murphy, patent for improvement in presses for treating gutta-percha; Samuel Gardiner, Jr., patent for improvement in machinery for crushing, pulverizing, and stamping ores.

FROM THE STATE.

Row Between Legislators.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—After the adjournment of the Senate a controversy took place in the chamber between Senators Nagle and Linderman. It appears that during the morning session Linderman made use of language which Nagle deemed personally insulting, After adjournment Nagle demanded an explanation. This was not satisfactorily given, whereupon Nagle took his redress in his own hands, and blows were exchanged, and Linderman was the sufferer. Mr. Josephs, of the House, and others interfered and prevented further difficulty.

The Pottsville Conference—This Morning's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, March 18.—After the opening of religious services, Central Philadelphia was represented by Rev. Dr. Castle. Rev. A. Yerval addressed the conference. He has performed the duties of an itinerant minister forty-eight years, but now retires to a supernumerary relation. His brethren part from him with reluctance, and complimented him by resolution.

The Harrisburg district was represented by Rev. Dr. Pattison. The examination of each of the districts showed the gratifying intelligence that Methodism is steadily on the advance in all material regards. Rev. T. W. McClary was granted a supernumerary relation. Rev. W. T. McFee was located at his own request. Rev. T. B. Neely was made supernumerary. Rev. W. H. Vincent addressed the conference on Sabbath School helps.

The order of the day was taken up, being the recommendation of the Baltimore Conference proposing certain additions to the fifth restrictive rule, by which the term of ministerial service shall not be lengthened beyond the present term of three years, the city shall not form part of the Annual Conference, and the present powers of the Bishop shall not be restricted.

Revs. W. H. Elliott, James Cunningham, Pennell Coombe, and Dr. Nadal opposed the recommendations, and Rev. W. Leroy favored the plan. The debate was able and excited, continuing from 10·30 to 12 o'clock. The ayes and nays were ordered upon each of the items, with the following results:—For the first recommendation 16, against 139; for the second item 8, against 134; for the third 8, against 134.

FROM EUROPE.

The Marseillaise Moves to Tours.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 18.—The *Marseillaise* of to-day announces that as all of its editors have gone to Tours in order to be present at the Prince Bonaparte homicide trial, that journal will be edited there for a time.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, March 18.—The steamship Europa, from New York, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 18.—The steamship Bavaria, from New Orleans and Havana, touched here yesterday on the way to Hamburg.

PLYMOUTH, March 18.—The steamship Holsatia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, March 18.—The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93⅛. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Erie Railroad, 24; Illinois Central, 115¾; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—11·30 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11@11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 13,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales, including for export 5000 and for speculation 5000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 32,000 bales are American. The stock in port is 295,000 bales, including 111,000 bales American.

LONDON, March 18—Sperm oil firm; whale oil quiet. Sugar afloat quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, March 18.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 75c.

LONDON, March 18—3 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 89¾; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Great Western railroad, 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—3 P. M.—Cotton quiet; stock afloat 447,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer, and better prices realized. Red winter Wheat, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. Receipts of wheat for three days 22,500 quarters, of which 20 000 were American. Corn, 27s. 6d. Breadstuffs—the market is dull. Lard quiet.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Shoots and Wounds his Stepfather and Kills a Bystander—Escape of the Murderer.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man by the name of Tom Stewart entered the front door of the Nashville depot, and, as he passed the coffee-stand, bid adieu to the keeper of it. The man at the stand asked him where he was going, when he replied, "The next time you see me I will be on the end of a rope." He then went through the depot of the car works, where his stepfather (whose name, we believe, was Shaw), was at work, and, without a word, deliberately drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking Shaw behind the ear, and glancing around the scalp passed on and struck an employe, named Mike Roach, in the lower part of the abdomen, passing through the body, and lodging low down in the spine. Roach was carried to his home in Limerick and between 8 and 9 o'clock last night he died. Mr. Shaw was so badly stunned that he did not remember the occurrence. Quite a crowd assembled, and Stewart was secured, but in a few moments David Crowe, an uncle of Stewart, put in an appearance, and, representing himself as a policeman, secured the person of Stewart and spirited him away. Stewart has not been arrested, but we learn that Crowe has. The cause of the attempt to murder Mr. Shaw we learn was an old grudge, occasioned by Shaw striking Stewart with a hammer about two weeks since. The affair was kept very quiet, and the above particulars were about all that could be learned of the affair. No inquest had been held up to a late hour last night. Hundreds of rumors were afloat regarding the origin of the difficulty and the manner of its occurrence, many of them greatly exaggerated. The above are about the facts as near as can be ascertained until the matter is officially investigated.—*Louisville Journal, March 16.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	102	11 sh Penna R	56⅛
$400 do	102	400 sh Read R	48 1-16
200 do	101⅞	100 do	48 1-16
$5000 N Cent R Bds of 1900	89	100 do	48 1-16
$3000 Leh Con L	77	200 do	48 1-16
$1000 Phil & R 7s, 05	87½	100 do	49⅛
$200 Pa 6s W L cp	101¾	100 do	48 1-16
15 sh O C & A R R	43	200 do	48 1-16
100 do	41⅝	50 sh N Cent R	49

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Council and pain.

Murder in Lowell, Massachusetts.

The Boston Art Museum.

The Two Mayors of Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

The Associated Press Reward.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 18.—The advertisement of the New York Associated Press offering $500 reward for the detection and punishment of the author of the City of Boston canard, is published and noticed editorially in the *Times* and other morning papers to-day. Captain Judkins and the Inman line authorities are still confident that the missing steamer will come into port safely.

Vessels arriving from the Atlantic to-day still report dense fogs off the coast of Ireland, with the wind from the northwest.

Spain and the Council.

MADRID, March 18.—Owing to the attitude taken by the Pope, the Government has decided not to send a special envoy to the Œcumenical Council.

The Pope's Illness.

LONDON, March 18.—A well-informed correspondent at Rome telegraphs here that the rumor of the Pope's illness is confirmed. The Bishops of Besancon and Nevers take the lead in opposition to the infallibility dogma.

Wreck of an American Vessel.

LONDON, March 18.—A despatch from Antwerp confirms the previous report of the loss of the ship Ventus, Captain Nesper, from Callao Nov. 11, with guano, for Antwerp. She was an American ship of 1242 tons burden, and belonged at Thomaston, Me.

The Mayflower is only slightly damaged.

St. Patrick's Day in Ireland.

LONDON, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated throughout Ireland yesterday in the usual manner. So far as heard from, no disorders occurred, and the extra precautions taken by the authorities to guard against rioting were needless.

The Samaria.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The ship Madge Wildfire, Captain Barclay, from Savannah on February 6th, arrived here to-day, and reports on February 12th she signalled a disabled Cunard brig-rigged steamer steering east. She wanted no assistance. This was unquestionably the missing steamer Samaria, Captain Martyn, from Liverpool for New York, which has put back to a British port. She is expected to arrive off Cape Clear, Ireland, to-day.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, March 18.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 73f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—U. S. bonds opened heavy at 95⅜@95½.

ANTWERP, March 18.—Petroleum opened quiet at 56¾f. and closed quiet at 56¾.

HAVRE, March 18.—Cotton opened active and firm at 136f. on the spot, and 135f. afloat.

BREMEN, March 18.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, March 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 15·10.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defrauding the Revenue.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Commissioner of internal Revenue was informed to-day that General Bennett, former Supervisor of North and South Carolina, and Loring, an accomplice, were arrested in Atlantic City, Iowa, on the 11th inst., by General Clarke, the United States Marshal for Iowa, and taken to Raleigh for trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud under the United States revenue laws.

The Stanton Appropriation.

The President this morning signed the joint resolution appropriating one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

A Colored Delegation.

Twelve colored men, members of the Georgia Legislature, visited Vice-President Colfax at the Capitol this morning, and were introduced to him by Senator Wilson.

One of the Georgians made a little speech, setting forth the views of the delegation, and they retired after a pleasant interview.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Tanner, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to incorporate the National Washington Market Company. Passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr Wheeler in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Stevenson in continuation of his speech commenced last night in favor of a reduction of taxation and against a protective tariff.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—Affairs have not changed much since last night. Both Mayor Ellison and Mayor Cahoon had interviews with General Canby this morning. Cahoon's party, with the exception of three or four, who were starved out and came out this morning, still hold the lower station house. They have been since Wednesday night without food.

Samuel Henderson (colored) was shot and killed this morning by a special policeman for resisting him while clearing out the streets around the lower station house.

Mayor Ellison's police still have possession of the city, except the station houses.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Fatal